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## (editorss notes

There's been considerable press coverage lately of laser printers and desktop publishing. In fact, entire magazines are now devoted to the subject. And, with their prices falling below $\$ 2,000$ and poised to plunge even further, these new printers are threatening to become the standard, replacing daisywheel and dot-matrix technology. With personal copiers as low as $\$ 500$, there's no reason why we won't see laser printers selling at that price in a year or two. When that happens, few computer owners will be able to resist them.

To understand the appeal of laser printers, it's helpful to consider the range of print quality avail-able-from typed mimeographs, through 27-pin dot-matrix, to typesetting. Smudged, hazy mimeographs are simply difficult to read. The lines are thick, the space inside letters like $e$ is often filled in, letters resemble each other, they lose their individuality. As a result, you have to work sometimes to recognize the words on the page.

A step up is typewritten text made with clean keys and a good ribbon. But even here, the letters all have similar shapes, are all equally spaced apart ( $i$ takes up as much room as $w$ ), and the reader is burdened with less quickly recognized individual letters. We are forced to slow down when reading typewritten material because it, too, suffers from what in television sets would be called poor resolution. Daisywheel printers are simply typewriters attached to computers. Dotmatrix printers, even though they've become quite sophisticated, produce text that is fuzzier than a daisywheel's.

This magazine, like most magazines and books, is typeset. If you take a close look at the letters, you'll see how much variety there is in the width of their lines, in their shapes, sizes, and spacing. Add to this their
high resolution, their crisp edges, and you can quickly understand why, for most publications, typeset text is the preferred medium. Not only can you read it for longer periods of time without fatigue, you also can read it more quickly and more accurately. The distinction between mimeographed or photocopied, typewriter-quality print and typeset print is quite similar to the distinction between reading computer output on an ordinary TV and reading it on a high-resolution monitor.

A laser printer produces text just a step below typeset quality. If you look closely at very large headlines, you can see some ragged edges on curved letters such as $s$. But you do have to look closely. Currently popular laser printers feature 300 -dot-per-inch resolution. You'd be hard-pressed to tell that smaller letters weren't typeset.

Other benefits of laser printers are reminiscent of the advantages word processing offers over straight typing-far greater control over the final result. For one thing, you can create and insert graphics. Changing fonts is as simple as inserting a command code into a word processor document, just as you would when changing to italics. A font change produces an entirely new set of differently designed characters. Most laser printers come with several standard fonts built in, including a font which closely resembles the letters on this page. They also include real italics, different sizes of letters, and special symbols. For example, if you were reproducing this page, you could create the ordinary text, then the lines at the top, and, finally, switch fonts and print the words editor's notes as they appear above. Specialized fonts such as old English script or foreign languages are also available as plug-in cartridges or on disk as downloadable software.

But we've only touched on the
features and advantages of this new printing technology. Laser printers are also quick (an average of eight pages per minute) and as quiet as a copier. They can make the letters you write, the articles you send to Gazette, the papers you turn in to your teacher or boss look about as good as printing gets.


Richard Mansfield Editorial Director

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We regret that, due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## Prize Winner

Here is a letter we received from the srand prize winner of last year's Dream Computer Sweepstakes, a di-rect-mail disk-subscription contest for subscribers of Gazette and COMPUTEI magazines. Karen Cleary, the winner. was awarded $\$ 3,000$. For information on a new $\$ 5,000$ Gazette sweepstakes, see page 101.

I want to thank you for having the Sweepstakes contest. Needless to say, I was more than a little surprised and elated. We had been talking about upgrading our home computer for some time, but nothing substantial ever came of our talks until recently. We bought a Leading Edge Model D turbo with a 20 -meg hard drive and an internal Hayes-compatible 1200 baud modem, and a Citizen MSP-10 printer for our work. For the lighter side we bought an Atari 1040 ST. Thank you for making our "talk" a reality.

Karen M. Cleary

## A Supine Mouse

Can an Atari trackball be used with GEOS instead of a mouse?

> D. W. MacNab

When mice first appeared as peripheral devices, they were sometimes described as being like upside-down trackballs. Since that time, mice have become popular and trackballs have faded from view.

The answer to your question is a qualified yes. Atari trackballs work in two different modes that can be selected with a switch on the bottom of the case. The first mode emulates a joystick. So the trackball can be used with GEOS-just use the joystick driver. Like Commodore's new 1531
mouse, the Atari trackball also offers a true proportional mode, but it's different enough that it doesn't operate with the mouse driver included with GEOS 1.3. Theoretically, a driver could be written to allow trackballs to be used with GEOS, but we haven't seen one yet.

## Cursors, Foiled Again

I've never seen an article on the lowly cursor. How about a relocatable ML routine for the 64 that would replace the old, boxy cursor with a sleek, underline cursor? CHR\$(164) would be perfect.

> William A. Jones

On the 64, the cursor isn't really a character you can reprogram. When you press the cursor keys and watch the blinking cursor move to and fro, it might seem to be a character, like an A or a Z. It's not.

Two memory locations keep track of the current cursor position (its column and row). When the time comes to blink the cursor, the computer finds out which character occupies that particular screen location, and replaces the normal character with the reversed character shape. A little later, to turn off the cursor, the reversed character is replaced by the normal character shape. The system handles the cursor blinking by switching reversed and normal characters back and forth.

To change the cursor to an underline, it's necessary to replace the entire set of reversed characters with underlined characters. Before running the following program for the 64, you must enter POKE 642,48: SYS 58260-this resets the beginning of BASIC and prevents BASIC and the new character set from interfering with each other.

1 ( $\mathrm{Cl}=8192: \mathrm{C} 2=9216: \mathrm{C} 3=1024$ Ø : $\mathrm{C} 4=11264$
20 POKE56333,127: POKE1,51
$3 \emptyset$ FORJ=ØTO1Ø23: UC=PEEK (532
$48+\mathrm{J}):$ LC $=\operatorname{PEEK}(55296+\mathrm{J})$
40 POKEC $1+\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{UC}:$ POKEC $2+\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{UC}:$ POKEC $3+J$, LC : POKEC4 + J, LC: NEXT
50 POKE1, 55: POKE56333, 129
60 FORJ $=\mathrm{C} 2+7 \mathrm{TOC} 3$ STEP8: POKEJ , 255 : POKEJ $+2 ø 48,255$ : NEXT
70 POKE53272, (PEEK (53272)AN D240)OR8
The price you pay for the underline cursor is that you lose the reversed char-
acter shapes. If you press CTRL-9 (RVS ON) and type some characters, you'll see underlined characters instead.

Pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE turns off the custom characters. To turn them back on, reenter the final line from the program above: POKE 53272, (PEEK (53272) AND 240) OR 8.

The 128's 80-column screen has a programmable cursor. Press and release the ESCape key (don't hold it down) and then press the $U$ key to switch to an underline cursor. ESC-S sets it back to the block cursor. ESC-E disables cursor blinking and ESC-F turns it back on.

## Doing The Shuffle

I am writing a program on the 64 that deals a deck of cards. How do I randomly choose cards, yet keep track of which ones I use? The cards are numbered $0-9$ with four colors.

## Monte Ohrt

With 10 cards (numbered 0-9) and four colors, your deck contains 40 cards. In the program below, the cards are numbered $0-39$, where cards $0-9$ are blue, $10-19$ are red, and so on. To find the color, divide by 10 and use the INTeger value of the answer, which will range from 0 to 3 . Then multiply that number by 10 and subtract it from the card number. For example, 24 divided by 10 is 2 (the color) with a remainder of 4 (the face value).

You may employ two techniques to make sure no cards are duplicated in a deal. The first is to generate a random number, then look back at the previously chosen cards to see whether that number has already been selected. This works well for a few cards. But as the list gets longer, the chances of duplication greatly increase. For example, if every card except the twenty-first has been picked, you have only a 2.5 percent chance ( 1 out of 40 ) that you'll randomly choose a 21. The doublechecking loop might have to repeat a few dozen times, which would slow down the program considerably.

A second, and better, technique is to create an array that's numbered 0-39. Before the main part of the program begins, initialize the array so that $C(0)$ holds a 0, C(1) holds a 1, C(2) holds a 2, and so on up to C(39), which holds a 39. Now you have a list of 40 numbers, and each card appears only once in the array. Before

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dealing out the cards, shuffle the array by randomly swapping cards. If you step through the list, you know in advance that once you pick a number, it will never appear again.

BF 5 POKE53281, 15
AR 10 DIMS $\$(3), C(39), H(4,1)$
QD $15 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI} / 113)$
SG 20 FORZ $=$ ØTO $3:$ READA, $B: S \$(Z)=$ CHRS (A) + CHR\$ (B) : NEXT
BS 30 DATA $31,193,28,211,5,218$ , 144, 216: REM BLUE, SPADE, RED, HEART, ETC.
MF 40 FORZ $=0$ TO $39: C(Z)=Z: N E X T: R$ EM INITIALIZE ARRAY
KB 50 GOSUB1Øøø: REM SHUFFLE
GH $6 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\emptyset$ : REM ZERO THE POINTE R
RE 7 FORY $=\emptyset$ TO4: $\mathrm{FORZ}=\emptyset \mathrm{TOL}: \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{Y}$, $Z)=C(P): P=P+1: N E X T: N E X T:$ REM DEAL THE CARDS
MF 8 G GOSUB2øøø:REM PRINT THE \{SPACE\}CARDS
AQ 85 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN85
KG 90 IF $\mathrm{P}<25$ THEN $70:$ REM DON 'T \{SPACE\} SHUFFLE
CX 1 ØØ GOTO50: REM TIME TO SHU FFLE
FB 1øøø PRINT" \{CLR\}\{GRN\}SHUFFL ING..."
AP 1ø1ø FORY=øTO (RND (1)*5+1):F ORZ $=\emptyset$ TO3 $9: A=I N T($ RND (1) * $4 \varnothing$ )

AA $1 \varnothing 20 \quad \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{A}): \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{A})=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Z}): \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Z})=$ T:REM SWAP TWO CARDS
BR 1030 NEXT: NEXT: RETURN
RS $2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT" \{CLR\}";
JE $2 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ FORY=ØTO1:PRINT"\{PUR\} \{RVS \}PLAYER" ; Y

CD 2 Ø2の $\mathrm{FORZ}=\emptyset$ TO4: $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{DS}=$ INT (D/10): DC=D-DS*10:P RINT,S\$(DS);DC
MD 203Ø NEXT: NEXT: RETURN
Lines 20-40 initialize the arrays. The shuffling subroutine starts at line 1000 . The printing routine starts at 2000. Line 70 deals the cards by copying numbers from the $C(39)$ array to each of the two players' hands-the $H(4,1)$ array. Players 0 and 1 are dealt 5 cards each. The deck is reused until more than 25 cards have been dealt (line 90), after which the array is shuffled again.

## Converting To 80 Columns?

I have read that the 8563 video chip used in the 128 gives 80 columns of text. If I install this chip in my 64, will it have any effect on the graphics or on the games my children play? Will I see a difference other than when using word processors?

If I can put this chip into my computer, what chip will it replace?

Fred Occhiuto
The 128 has two video chips. The first, the VIC chip, is similar to the chip that is used in the 64 (the 128's VIC chip has two extra registers). It is responsible for the graphics modes and 40 -column text modes that are so familiar to the users of 64 s and 128 s alike.


The second video chip, the VDC (formally designated the 8563), is used by the 128 to provide an 80-column text mode. An 80-column monitor must be used in order for you to be able to see the video output from the chip.

The two chips are not interchangeable, either electrically or logically. Even if you could manage to hook the chip up to your computer, you still couldn't use it because the operating system of the 64 doesn't contain the software that is needed to access the chip.

The easiest way (and the only 128 compatible way) to upgrade to 80 columns is to buy a 128 .

## Making Backups

I subscribe to the GAZETTE Disk, and I am having a problem. I cannot seem to move machine language programs from the GAZETTE Disk to my own disks. I would appreciate any help you could give me.

## Robert M. O'Connor

It's a good idea to make backup copies of the programs on the GAZETTE Disk. There are several ways to do this. Recent versions of the Test/Demo disk that comes with Commodore disk drives contain a program called "Unicopy," which can copy any file from one disk to another. Similar programs are available commercially.

If you know the starting and ending addresses of the program (these can be found in the article which corresponds to the program), you can load the program from the GAZETTE Disk using the "MLX" machine language entry program in GAZETTE, and then save it back out to another disk.

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# CES: Commodore Software Comes Of Age 

Keith Ferrell, Features Editor


#### Abstract

Commodore was not in attendance at this year's Summer Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in early June, but many of its machines were on display, running many new, impressive programs-software that more than ever before exploits the capabilities of the Commodore 64 and 128. Whether for entertainment or productivity, software at this year's CES was perhaps more of a Commodore show than it has been in several seasons.


The Summer Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in Chicago draws more than 100,000 people for several days of salesmanship, product announcements, hype and hoopla, publicity, and predictionsall of it aimed at showing distributors and retailers everything that's new in electronic products intended for the large consumer market.

CES is the place where trends can be spotted ahead of time and where you can find the latest model digital televisions, compact disc players, telephones and answering machines of every conceivable type, radios, recorders, clocks, calculators, and whatnot, all being displayed, demonstrated, and promoted under one roof. It's quite a show.

Nowhere else can you find quite so clear a picture of just how important computers and software are to the electronics industry. At this year's summer CES, per-
sonal computers and the software they run occupied almost 15 percent of the display space and captured an even larger percentage of the attendees' attention.

## Where's Commodore?

Although Commodore elected not to exhibit at this Summer's Consumer Electronics Show, it had perhaps as many computers on display as anyone there. Commodore 64 s and 128 s could be found at virtually every software developer's booth, running the latest entertainment, education, and productivity software. This year's crop of Commodore software includes flight simulators that fly higher, combat programs that fight harder, racing software that comes close to putting you behind an actual wheel, text and narrative games that really do have stories and characters, and productivity packages that turn the 64 into a powerful desktop publisher.

#   

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Here and there the same old rumors about the imminent demise of the 64 or the 128 were overheard and, prompted by the corporate shakeup at Commodore just a few weeks before CES, there were even a few rumors about the possible imminent demise of the company itself.

But Commodore-exhibiting in Atlanta at the Computer Dealers' Exposition (COMDEX) the same weekend-had a few surprises in store. A rush of relief raced through CES when early word came from Atlanta of Commodore's bold stand for its new Amiga and of price cuts on its PC compatible. (See "COMDEX: The Amiga 500 Heads for Home," accompanying this article.) And this relief was accompanied by an almost palpable sense of excitement, a feeling that the company is moving again, a force once more ready to be reckoned with.

The 64 and 128? Neither machine was on view at Commodore's Atlanta display, but in view of an installed base of over seven million 64 s and more than a million 128 s , those Chicago rumors about an early demise evaporated quickly. Few software developers, in fact, felt that anything could affect the 64's position as the focus of the entertainment software industry.

## The 64 Forever

"Firebird will support the 64 until it dies," proclaimed Martin Davies, Firebird's president of North American Operations. "In fact, we'll continue to support it after it dies-not that we think it ever will. And there's more to this than just the number of machines out therefact is, the 64 is a terrific machine to develop for."

Davies, whose company has achieved much success importing English programs such as Elite, feels that there remains a lot of potential for extending the capabilities of 64 software. "Part of this is the fact that the English software industry is still cassette tape-oriented. Our writers and developers have to learn how to compress their programs. That compression translates into complex, detailed, fast programs for disk drives here."

Equally enthusiastic about the 64's potential is Michael Harrison, communications director for Micro-

Prose, another successful software company. "We've reached the point where there's not only a large base of installed machines, but also a big base of programming techniques and abilities to draw from. Certainly at MicroProse we're continuing to focus all initial development on the 64; then we'll adapt the programs to other systems."

There was an air of excitement at Epyx as well. The company feels that Commodore machines span the spectrum of software users, and it is adjusting its marketing plans accordingly. "We've got a product line that offers something for the first-time 64 user, for children, for budget-conscious buyers, and for the advanced, experienced gamer," said Bob Botch, vice president of Epyx. While Botch foresees a neck-and-neck MS-DOS/Commodore software market perhaps as early as the fourth quarter of this year, he also perceives them as being different markets-MS-DOS machines are not robbing the 64 base.

## A Productivity Machine

Perhaps nowhere was the continued broadening of the 64's appeal more in evidence than at the Berkeley Softworks booth. Having established GEOS as the standard external operating system for the 64, the company further extended that machine's usefulness with the introduction of geoPublish, a fullfeatured desktop programming application for the 64.

Brian Dougherty, Berkeley's CEO, noted that the $\$ 69.95$ program achieves 80 to 90 percent of the functionality of such popular desktop publishing packages as Aldus' Pagemaker for the Macintosh and the IBM PC.
geoPublish permits the formatting of pages on the Commodore 64 , so that users can create multiple columns on multiple pages and the software will automatically align text in the selected column format. Font style and size are selected at the keyboard, and text reconfigures itself to adjust for graphics or alterations in layout.

Timeworks is another company approaching desktop publishing for the Commodore market. The Timeworks Desktop Publisher offers "WYSIWYG" (What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get) capabilities in word
processing, page design and layout, drawing, and importation of graphics onto the printed page.

## Games And Graphics

Software developers revealed an increasing determination to expand the 64's game capabilities, with advances announced in every type of entertainment product.

One area that many developers see as an opportunity is the addition of narrative structures to what would otherwise be arcade games. Michael Harrison of MicroProse noted that the company's games, such as the upcoming Project Stealth Fighter flight simulator, would feature increasingly detailed mission scenarios, with the circumstances surrounding the missions featured along with the mission objectives. Closer to pure arcade action, the company announced Airborne Ranger, which puts players in the position of a paratrooper dropped behind enemy lines on a dangerous mission.
"We're also proud of Pirates, which is something new for us," Harrison said. The game recreates the Caribbean in the eighteenth century, the era of buccaneers, combining arcade action with a menu-driven text adventure. To escape indenture, you become a pirate. The program features arcadelike tests of navigation, fencing, and ship-to-ship combat.


MicroProse's Pirates is a graphics-andtext arcade adventure for the 64.

Farther down the road for MicroProse is Red Storm Rising, the software version of Tom Clancy's bestselling novel of a nonnuclear, European-theater war in the near future. Clancy himself is participating in the design of the program, which is expected to be released early in 1988.

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## COMDEX: The Amiga 500 Heads For Home

Selby Bateman, Associate Publisher

When Commodore Business Machines introduced the 64 computer in 1982, the machine cost $\$ 600$ without a monitor. Consumers had the chance to buy a remarkable personal computer with some of the most advanced sound and graphics capabilities then available. As everyone knows, the 64 went on to become a phenomenally successful personal computer, with more than seven million sold. And it hasn't stopped yet.

Now, five years later, Commodore has introduced another personal computer with state-of-the art graphics and sound: the new Amiga 500 . For just one hundred dollars more than the 64 originally cost, the Amiga 500 features a half-megabyte of memory ( 512 K -eight times the memory of the Commodore 64), a built-in disk drive, stereo sound, and superb color graphics. With that price and those capabilities, there's little doubt that the 500 is headed directly for the same home market that has been so successful for the 64 and 128.

That was the message Commodore made quite clear at this summer's COMDEX in Atlanta. With a
large booth jammed full of the original Amiga 1000s and the new 500s and powerhouse 2000s, Commodore indicated its intentions to make the Amiga 500 the next Commodore 64.
"With the acclaimed Amiga performance and the price point of $\$ 699$, the A500 will aggressively drive the home market segment," said Alfred Duncan, Commodore's new general manager.

Commodore's future rests on the success of the Amiga family of computers. At the same time, the 64 and 128 machines continue to sell very well without the push provided by trade shows like CES and COMDEX. Therefore, Commodore decided against displaying its computers at CES and opted for a strong Amiga showing at COMDEX.

Apparently, the decision was the right one. Commodore's booth was crowded with software developers showing a wealth of new Amiga products, and the mood was definitely upbeat as the exhibitors contemplated Commodore's renewal of aggressive marketing aimed at both the home and business markets.


## Amiga Evolution

The original Amiga, dubbed the A1000, was introduced during the summer of 1985 and was immediately recognized as a quantum leap forward in personal computers. During the next 18 months, the Amiga 1000 sold well, but not at the rate that many people had hoped. Some critics complained that the computer was priced too high ( $\$ 1,295$ for a 256 K Amiga 1000 without monitor), while others argued that it was too limited to make it in the business and vertical markets. This past spring, however, Commodore announced that two new Amigas, the 500 ( $\$ 699$ for 512 K without monitor) and the 2000 ( $\$ 1,995$ for 1 megabyte and no monitor), would be introduced; the former aimed at the home market, and the latter directed toward business and vertical market applications such as desktop publishing and video production.

For those not familiar with the Amigas, a few specifications will reveal just how versatile and powerful these machines are. The basics of the Amiga 500, 1000, and 2000 computers are the same:

Commodore's exhibit booth at COMDEX in Atlanta was a showcase for both the new Amiga 500 and the new 2000 computers.

* Motorola 68000 microprocessor running at just over seven megahertz, the same chip four d in the Macintosh and the Atari ST computers.
*Three custom chips, nicknamed Portia, Daphne, and Agnes, for sound, input/output, memory access, and animation and graphics.
* Four screen resolutions, ranging from $320 \times$ 200 to $640 \times 400$, with the capacity to display 4096 colors simultaneously.
* Four-voice, nine-octave stereo sound, with two RCA audio output jacks.
* A true multitasking operating system.
* The Workbench icon-based user interface, with pull-down menus, screen windows, and multiple screens.

The Amiga 500 comes with 512 K of memory that can be expanded by the user to one megabyte with an optional expansion card. The 500 is also expandable up to nine megabytes of contiguous RAM. An 800 K double-sided $31 / 2$-inch disk drive is built into the right side of the 500, and there's an expanded keyboard with separate cursor and numeric keypads. The Kickstart 1.2 operating system, which on the 1000 is loaded from disk, is built into ROM on both the 500 and the 2000 Amigas.

The 500 , unlike the 1000 , has industry standard RS232 serial and Centronics parallel ports, which permits the machine to use IBM PC modem and printer cables.


Commodore hopes that its new Amiga 500 will be as successful a home computer as the Commodore 64.

## The Professional 2000

While Commodore is betting that the Amiga 500's power and price will be too impressive for consumers to resist, the company is looking to its new 2000 to break into a variety of different business and

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The expandable, multitasking Amiga 2000 can run IBM PC software and Amiga software-simultaneously.
specialty markets because of its expandability, power, and IBM PC compatibility.

The 2000 comes with a minimum of one megabyte of memory that's expandable to nine. What really sets it apart, however, is its seven full-size internal expansion slots configured for either Amiga or standard PC/XT/AT cards. With the optional Bridgecard mounted inside, the Amiga 2000 is able to run IBM software at the same time it's running Amiga programs, with no loss of speed. The machine also comes with a video expansion slot, another expansion slot for a 68020 microprocessor and/or a math coprocessor chip, and the industry-standard serial and parallel ports. The front section of the 2000's system box has space for an additional half-height PCcompatible $5^{1 / 4}$-inch disk drive and two $3^{1 / 2}$-inch drives, or you can configure the drive options in any combination of floppy and hard drive setups.

With all three of the Amiga computers at COMDEX, the Commodore booth was a sound and light show all by itself. Color video programs, television
titling and graphics packages, color digitizers, MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface) packages, computer-aided design software, and desktop publishing programs seemed to be everywhere at the booth.

One of the most remarkable aspects of Commodore's strong COMDEX showing was that it came just over a month after the ouster of chief executive officer Thomas Rattigan, along with a number of high-ranking officers in U.S. operations such as North American general manager Nigel Shepherd. However, under the direction of Commodore International Chairman Irving Gould, the new team headed by general manager Alfred Duncan and new general sales manager Richard McIntyre has moved aggressively to bring Amiga sales in the U.S. up to the levels of success the machine already enjoys in Europe.

## Commodore's Compatibles

While the Amigas are clearly the future of Commodore, the company has also jumped into the IBM PC-compatibles market with its PC10-1 and PC10-2 computers. The company cut the prices of both machines, and is bundling Borland's popular Sidekick desktop accessory program with each PC.

The PC10-1 comes with 512 K RAM (expandable to 640 K ), a 360 K disk drive, five expansion slots, MS-DOS 3.2, and either a monochrome or color monitor. The PC10-2 has 640K of memory and two disk drives.

Commodore cut its prices by a couple hundred dollars, putting the PC10-1 at $\$ 799.95$ with monochrome monitor, and at $\$ 999.95$ with color monitor. The PC10-2 with mono monitor costs $\$ 899.95$; with color monitor, the cost is $\$ 1,099.95$. The Commodore systems are not sold without monitors.

Although Commodore hopes to gain a percentage of the lucrative MS-DOS market here with the PC10 systems, the company is obviously positioning itself for the long haul with its Amiga family. For that reason, Commodore didn't use any space at COMDEX trying to showcase the PC10 or the 64 and 128. Based on reactions among show attendees to Commodore's Amiga marketing strategy, the new formula seems to be working.

Strategic Simulations (SSI) is also translating established works into software. SSI announced an agreement with TSR to produce software versions of that company's popular Dungeons and Dragons games. The first Dungeons and Dragons software is due in the spring of 1988. And SSI is already prepared for the election year: With President Elect, SSI has updated this popular simulation to include variables and circumstances specific to
the next election.
Maniac Mansion, developed for Activision by Lucasfilm Games, brings new life to the hoary old mad scientist's mansion. When you start playing this game, the scientist has kidnapped yqur friend, and players must assemble a team of stout-hearted teens to penetrate the mansion and rescue the hapless victim. To its joystick-driven text interface, and detailed graphics of more than 50 rooms with close to

450 objects that players can manipulate, the game adds "cut scenes"-random inserts that are not player-controlled, designed to contribute additional humor to the scenario as well as give Maniac Mansion more of the feel of a teen-agers-versus-the-mad-scientist movie.

Teenagers were much on the minds of designers at Epyx as well. In a booth that could have passed for a surf shack at Malibu, the com-
pany unveiled California Games, the latest addition to its very successful World Games series. This time, though, the competitions are not quite as serious as in World Games. California Games gives players the chance to test their skills at halfpipe skateboarding, BMX stunt bicycle riding, surfing, flying disc toss, roller skating, and footbag bouncing.

## Space: The Software Frontier

Epyx also announced the latest in its Masters collection for advanced gamers. With Omnicron Conspiracy, Epyx moves to the distant future and the farthest reaches of interstellar space, making the player an extraplanetary detective charged with unravelling the mystery surrounding the disappearance of a starship. The icon and joystick-driven game includes resources such as a worldsized computer and a race of psychics.

Closer to the present is Electronic Arts' EOS: Earth Orbit Stations. This simulation, based on NASA's projections for the next half-century in space, charges players with expanding earth's ability to accomplish various profitable tasks in orbit. Those tasks vary widely, but must be done on time and within budget. Successful players can continue to expand their holdings, spreading commerce throughout the solar system, reaping further profits by exploiting the characteristics of the various bodies in orbit around the sun.

One space program that draws on the past rather than the future is Accolade's Apollo 18: Mission to the Moon, which permits players to recreate any of NASA's original lunar missions, or to configure missions of their own. A player is both mis-sion-control supervisor and astronaut, requiring mastery of tasks and skills specific to each position.

With Test Drive, Accolade moves from spaceways to highways, giving Commodore 64 and 128 users the chance to sit behind the wheels of a Ferrari Testarosa, a Lamborghini Countach, a Lotus Esprit Turbo, and other high-speed, high-performance sports cars. Each car possesses specific characteristics, ranging from acceleration to the effect of lateral G forces, which are recreated in the software.

## Play Ball!

Sports enthusiasts were targeted by several software manufacturers offering new baseball, football, basketball, and ice hockey programs.

NBA, from Avalon Hill, is both an animated and a statistical basketball simulation. The game contains outstanding teams and athletes from the past two decades, permitting players to recreate great games from the past, or to arrange confrontations that "might have been." Avalon Hill also announced its General Manager disk, an add-on to the company's popular Super Sunday football simulation. The new disk expands and enhances the managerial abilities of Super Sunday players.

Earl Weaver Baseball (announced for the Amiga at January CES, but now available for the 64) is the inaugural issue in Electronic Arts' new Sports Legends line. Drawing upon the expertise of the former Baltimore Orioles manager, Earl Weaver Baseball also provides both arcade-style play, and strategic/statistical play. It is up to the player to pick lineups and assemble teams to face some of baseball's most legendary managers and rosters.

Epyx moves baseball away from the major stadiums and onto vacant lots with Street Sports Baseball, the first in a new line of Street Sports games. Incorporating sandlot obstacles such as stumps and garbage cans, Street Sports Baseball teams are composed of a variety of characters, each with a different level of skill. During play, the game also provides a split-screen view that shows both ground-level and aerial pictures of the action.

Mindscape's Superstar Ice Hockey features a variety of real-life aspects-including aging playersin its hockey simulation. Designed for one or two players, Superstar Ice Hockey puts players both on the ice as centers and goalies and behind the bench as managers seeking to strengthen a team. The game includes a training camp to which players can be sent to sharpen their skills.

## Coming Through For Commodore

Here are details about the Commodore programs mentioned above, as
well as information about a number of other Commodore 64 and 128 software packages announced at CES.

Accolade. Test Drive and Apollo 18: Mission to the Moon, both mentioned above, will be available for the Commodore 64 at $\$ 29.95$ each.

Sigma 7 is the company's latest addition to its midprice Advantage line. An arcade-style space game, Sigma 7 is available for the Commodore 64 at a suggested retail price of \$14.95.

Accolade, 20813 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, CA 05014


Apollo 18: Mission to the Moon, from Accolade, recreates the moon missions of the 1960s.

Activision. At CES, Activision announced several new programs for the 64, including Maniac Mansion, an animated comedy adventure developed with Lucasfilm; The Last Ninja, a martial-arts program scheduled for fall release that features more than 130 screens of three-dimensional color graphics and more than 1000 moving objects; and Top Fuel Eliminator, a colorful, fast-action drag-racing game.

Activision, 2350 Bayshore Pkwy., Mountain View, CA 94043


Recovering the Scrolls of Wisdom is your quest in The Last Ninja, $a$ martial-arts action game from Activision for the 64.

Avalon Hill. Priced at $\$ 30$ for the Commodore 64, Darkhorn provides both strategic and arcade action in a high-fantasy setting as up to four players challenge the Darklord's dominance of the world.

As noted earlier, Avalon Hill's NBA is an animated, statistical basketball package that provides players with the chance to recreate 20 historical teams, with rosters including Larry Bird, Wilt Chamberlain, Michael Jordan, and Bob Cousey. The game can be played solitaire, two-person, or in autoplay mode. It is available for the Commodore 64 for $\$ 39.95$.

The Avalon Hill Game Co., 4517 Hartford Rd., Baltimore, MD 21214

Berkeley Softworks. In addition to geoPublish, mentioned earlier, the folks at Berkeley announced geoProgrammer, a full-featured application development package for GEOS users with a good understanding of 6502 assembly language. Both are scheduled for fall release.

The $\$ 69.95$ geoPublish software permits the creation of customized master pages of graphics and text that can be used on each page of a document and can be loaded from a library or saved for later use. Layout is carried out by defining rectangular regions on each page, which will automatically reformat as the user needs to modify the layout. Text automatically flows around graphics. An onscreen toolbox contains graphics tools, and there are additional type fonts for headlines up to a size of 48 points. All pages can be previewed before printing, and the finished documents can be printed on any GEOS-compatible printer. A special PostScript driver allows printers like the Apple LaserWriter to produce near-typeset documents.
geoProgrammer, also \$69.95, contains three functions: geoAssembler, geoLinker, and geoDebugger. The geoWrite word processor is used as the editor for the assembler. Other GEOS programs include geoFile, geoCalc, Writer's Workshop, DeskPack I, FontPack I, and geoDex.

Berkeley Softworks, 2150 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, CA 94704

Brøderbund. Brøderbund is making the bestselling British arcade games Cauldron and Cauldron

II available for the Commodore 64 in one package for $\$ 29.95$.

The company is also reducing prices on a number of its older packages and pricing them in its new line of Value Priced Software. Arcade games such as Lode Runner and Choplifter! and productivity software such as Bank Street Speller and Bank Street Mailer are being offered at prices ranging from $\$ 14.95$ to $\$ 29.95$.

Broderbund Software, 17 Paul Dr., San Rafael, CA 94903

Constellation Software. In addition to a growing line of budget (about \$9.95) entertainment software for the Commodore 64, Constellation Software has announced Quiet Riot: The Silencer, an earphone system for Commodore computers, including the Amiga. The earphones are being advertised as "Mom's Delight."

Constellation Software, 1300 N . Hagan St., Champaign, IL 61820

Electronic Arts. Electronic Arts is introducing a number of new products, ranging from entertainment software to personal-productivity packages, with several programs for the Commodore 64.

New entertainment software for the 64 includes the fantasy adventure game Legacy of the Ancients (\$29.95) and a strategic space simulation, EOS: Earth Orbit Station (\$34.95).

A new typing tutor program for the 64 has been announced by EA-Mavis Beacon Teaches Typing, a graphics-intensive tutor for people of all ages (\$39.95).

Electronic Arts, 1820 Gateway Dr., San Mateo, CA 94404

Epyx. Building on the success of their World Games series, Epyx


Epyx's Street Sports Baseball puts you on the street in a fast-action baseball game.
attracted a lot of CES attention with the introduction of California Games (see above). The game will be released for the Commodore 64 in the third quarter of 1987.

Street Sports Baseball (see above) will be available for the Commodore 64 at a price that's to be announced.

Omnicron Conspiracy, also mentioned earlier, will be available in the fall for Commodore.

Epyx's new midprice line, Maxx-Out, will be launched with three packages, including Rad Warrior, Boulder Dash Construction Kit, and Spy Vs. Spy III: Arctic Antics. Rad Warrior challenges players to destroy an alien invader in a radioactive world of the future; Boulder Dash Construction Kit permits users to customize their own tunnels, caves, and treasures; and $S p y$ Vs. Spy: Arctic Antics pits the familiar spies against each other and a frozen backdrop.

Epyx, 600 Galveston Dr., Redwood City, CA 94063

Firebird. Knight Orc puts players in the role of an orc, a mythical bird which, in this scenario, is oppressed by evil humans. The game is illustrated, possesses a 1000word vocabulary, and is scheduled for release in late summer for Commodore machines, with a suggested retail price of $\$ 39.95$.

Martial arts is the promise of Firebird's Golden Path, in which players take the part of a wise man who must overcome obstacles and challenges while on a mystical quest. Clues to help the player solve the game's central puzzle are delivered in an onscreen window that appears as a book of lore. This will be released for the 64 at a later date.

The Advanced OCP Art Studio is a graphics program that provides users with 16 pens, 16 user-definable brushes, eight random sprays, and three levels of zoom and magnification It also provides a font editor, rotation and enlargement capability, cut and paste, and other graphics/desktop publishing options. The program will be available for $\$ 39.95$ in Commodore format.

Firebird Licensees, P.O. Box 49, Ramsey, NJ 07446

Gessler Educational Software. With Battle of Words, avail-
able in French, German, and Spanish, Gessler offers a five-part arcade-style program aimed at increasing student vocabulary and speed of translation. Priced at $\$ 49.95$, the program is available for the Commodore 64.

French Micro Scrabble adapts the classic word-building game for competition in French either against the computer's 20,000word vocabulary or against other players. The game is available for $\$ 39.95$ for the Commodore 64.

Gessler Educational Software, 900 Broadway, New York, NY 10003

Hi Tech Expressions. Hi Tech has introduced AwardWare, a $\$ 14.95$ design and printing package for the creation of awards, certificates, letterheads, ribbons, tickets, coupons, checks, and other printed items. The program has 20 graphics, 20 graphic borders, unlimited text borders, five seals, and five fonts. A dot-matrix printer is required.

Hi Tech Expressions, 1700 N.W. 65th Ave., Suite 9, Plantation, FL 33313

Infocom. Stationfall is a sequel to the popular Planetfall comic text adventure, both created by Steve Meretzky (who also collaborated with Douglas Adams for the Infocom hit, Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy). The Lurking Horror, Infocom's first venture into interactive horror fiction, is a fearful cross between Stephen King and H. P. Lovecraft that was designed by Dave Lebling (coauthor of the ZORK series). Both will be available for the Commodore 64.

Infocom, 125 CambridgePark Dr., Cambridge, MA 02140

Inkwell Systems. The makers of the Flexidraw high-resolution graphics program (recently enhanced in Version 5.5) for Commodore 64 computers, announced the availability of two new light pens: the model 170-C (\$99.95), a new version of the industrial-quality light pen Inkwell has up to now bundled with the Flexidraw graphics program; and the model $184-\mathrm{C}$ (\$59.95), a new light pen featuring surface-mount technology, twotouch surface switches, and an ergonomic design. Both light pens are designed to be plug-compatible with the Commodore 64,128 , and

SX64 computers.
Inkwell Systems, P.O. Box 85152 MB290, 5710 Ruffin Rd., San Diego, CA 92138

MicroProse. Pirates, an adventure/simulation game for the Commodore 64 mentioned earlier, is the latest creation by Sid Meier, designer of such software hits as $F-15$ Strike Eagle and Silent Service. State-of-the-art graphics and player-selected scenarios are a couple of the features of Pirates.

Other new Commodore 64 products include Project Stealth Fighter (\$39.95), a flight and combat simulator based on the supersecret new Air Force aircraft that evades detection; and Airborne Ranger (\$34.95), an arcade game in which players take the role of a Ranger behind enemy lines. Both products are scheduled for a latesummer to fall release.

MicroProse Software, 120 Lakefront Dr., Hunt Valley, MD 21030

Mindscape. Among a number of new programs introduced at CES, Mindscape has two games for the Commodore 64: Into the Eagle's Nest is a World War II combat arcade game with exceptional graphics (\$29.95), and Bop'n Rumble ( $\$ 29.95$ ) is a comic action game in which you save all the grannies from the vicious elements in the city.

Mindscape, 3444 Dundee Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062

Okidata. Okidata announced a universally compatible dot-matrix printer, the Okidata 180, designed for either home or office use, with a suggested retail price of $\$ 329$. With standard Commodore serial and Centronics parallel interfaces, the Okidata 180 is compatible with all the major personal computers available to home users, without


The new $\$ 329$ Okidata 180 printer is compatible with all major personal computer systems, including the Commodore 64 and 128 computers.
having to add separate interface modules. The printer supports all Commodore and Epson control codes, insuring compatibility with all major software packages for the home. The 180 has print speeds of 180 characters per second ( cps ) in draft mode, 120 cps in utility mode, and 30 cps in near-letter-quality mode.

Okidata, 532 Fellowship Rd., Mount Laurel, NJ 08054

Paragon Software. Paragon Software's first entertainment package, Master Ninja: Shadow Warrior of Death, is a graphics-intensive action game available this fall for the Commodore 64 (\$29.95).

The company also has an accounting package for the Commodore 128, Cash In-Cash Out (\$69.95), and plans to have more computer games available in late 1987 and early 1988.

Paragon Software, Plymouth Center, 521 Plymouth St., Greensburg, PA 15601

QuantumLink. This Commodore 64 -specific telecommunications service announced the introduction of four multiplayer casino games that will allow people across the country to play against one another.

The four games, which are packaged on one disk, require the use of a Commodore 64 or 128 computer, modem, telephone, and QuantumLink service. They will be available this fall at $\$ 14.95$ for the disk, and include blackjack, poker, bingo, and slot machines.

QuantumLink, 8620 Westwood Center Dr., Vienna, VA 22180

SSI. Strategic Simulations announced the release of President Elect-1988 Edition, mentioned earlier, a $\$ 24.95$ strategic simulation game of presidential politics for the Commodore 64. A previous version of this game was released prior to the 1984 presidential race, and the current game lets you make a contest of every bout for the top spot from 1960 through 1988. Owners of the original version can receive the new game for just $\$ 10$ plus $\$ 2$ shipping and handling by sending in the old disk.

SSI is also introducing $B-24$ for the Commodore 64, a $\$ 34.95$ flight and combat simulator; Rebel Charge at Chickamauga (\$49.95), a simula-

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tion of one of the South's major offensives during the Civil War; and The Eternal Dagger (\$39.95), a sequel to SSI's popular Wizard's Crown fantasy adventure game.

SSI, 1046 N. Rengstorff Ave., Mountain View, CA 94043

Three-Sixty. This new computer games company, founded by former Accolade head Tom Frisina, has announced that it will offer a variety of new entertainment programs for the major computer systems. A Commodore 64 version of Dark Castle, the graphics adventure that has been very popular in Macintosh form from Silicon Beach Software, will be among the first programs available.

Three-Sixty, 2105 South Bascom Ave., Campbell, CA 95008

Thunder Mountain. This budget software line, a division of Mindscape, offers almost 50 different titles of educational and entertainment software at a suggested retail price of $\$ 9.95$ each. Among the newest Commodore 64 additions to the list are Top Gun, an ar-cade-action game based on the popular movie; and Rock ' $N$ ' Roll Trivia, a five-volume set of music trivia questions, including on each disk over 1000 questions and answers with six different musical categories and three levels of play.

Mindscape, 3444 Dundee Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062

Timeworks. Timeworks has released or announced a number of productivity software packages for a variety of computers, including The Timeworks Desktop Publisher for the 64 available later this year. With word processing, page design, drawing tools, and high-resolution graphics, this program offers ease of use and sophistication. Prices have not been announced.

Timeworks, 444 N. Lake Cook Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015

Vision Software. For $\$ 8.99$ each, Vision Software offers a variety of budget-priced educational programs for Commodore 64 computers. The collection of programs, an educational series that's been used in the Arkansas school system, includes math, English grammar and composition, geography, and many other topics.

Vision Software, 5400 Taylor Rd., Suite 108, Naples, FL 33942 둔


# Bee Zone 

Kevin Black and Michael Wiens

Collect the honey of giant bees in this fast-action arcade-style game for the 64. It's never been this much fun to be caught in a hive. One joystick is required.

It is common knowledge that the Giant Honeybee, found only in "Bee Zone," is the most productive of all honey-producing bees. A single Giant can out-produce a whole hive of common honeybees. Because of the size of the bees (the largest are six feet long), collecting their honey is a lucrative, yet dangerous business.

This summer, you've decided to make a little pocket money collecting honey. Good luck-it's one of the hardest jobs in the world.

## Typing It In

"Bee Zone" is written entirely in machine language. Enter it with "MLX," the machine language entry program located elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for a starting and ending address. For Bee Zone, respond with the following values:

[^3]

Collecting honey from a hostile hive in "Bee Zone."

When you've finished typing in the data, be sure to save it to tape or to disk before leaving MLX.

Bee Zone can be loaded, saved, and run like a BASIC program. When you start the program, Bee Zone's theme music plays as you watch the animated title screen.

Press the RUN/STOP key to start the game. You're a beekeeper wearing a protective white smock
(which is adequate for protection from average honeybees but insufficient protection from Giants). To get to the next layer of honey, you must visit all 80 honey cells on the screen. The worker bees are constantly inspecting every inch of the hive. Stay far away from themthey'll sting you on sight. Also beware of the huge queen bee. She leaves a trail of honey everywhere she goes.

When you've finished gathering all the honey in this layer of the comb, you move on to the next.

Each cell of honey earns you 10 dollars. Occasionally, an egg appears in the center of the screen. Capture it to earn 50 dollars and a bonus life. If you die before reaching it, the egg disappears.

Your high score is displayed on the screen at all times, along with the current score and the number of lives remaining.

To start a new game at any time, press RUN/STOP. To pause the game, hold down the SHIFT key or press SHIFT LOCK.
See program listing on page 80.

## Sub Attack

Tai Bush

This two-player game for the 64 is a high-speed ocean battle complete with dueling submarines, floating mines, torpedoes, and a patrolling enemy destroyer. Two joysticks are required.

It's turning out to be a very, very bad day.

You're the commander of a brand new submarine. Your opponent commands an enemy sub. You had hoped to avoid the war by hiding in a minefield set up by yet another nation until the peace talks ended. Unfortunately, your opponent had the same idea. And, as if you didn't have enough trouble, the side that laid the minefield has noticed the commotion and is now sending destroyers to drop depth charges on whatever was causing the racket. As a result of these unhappy circumstances, you're spending the day launching torpedoes and dodging mines, enemy torpedoes, and depth charges.
"Sub Attack" is a two-player arcade-style game that demands coordination, quick-thinking, and practice. Three levels of speed and selectable game time make it many games in one.

## Typing It In

Sub Attack is written entirely in machine language for maximum speed and playability. Type it in with the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you for the starting and ending addresses of the data, respond with the following values:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Starting address: } & \mathrm{COOO} \\ \text { Ending address: } & \mathrm{CCOF}\end{array}$


The white submarine has just destroyed his opponent. Meanwhile, an enemy destroyer cruises the sea above, waiting to drop depth charges on either you or your opponent. The mines pose yet another threat to either sub.

When you've finished typing in all the data, be sure to save a copy to tape or disk before leaving MLX.

When you're ready to play, plug in two joysticks and load the program with a statement of the form:
LOAD"SUB ATTACK",8,1 (tape users substitute ,1,1)
Substitute the name you used to save the machine language file. Type SYS 49152 to start the game.

## The Attack

Sub Attack first displays a title screen. From this screen, you can use the f 3 function key to select the speed of the game. Choose either fast, medium, or slow. It's best to try the slowest speed for your first game.

Use the f5 function key to select the length of the game. You can choose lengths of 1,3 , or 5 minutes. Press f1 to begin the game. The player with the joystick plugged into port 1 controls the sub on the right (the white one); port 2 controls the sub on the left (the black one).

You can move and shoot in any direction-including diagonally. Launch torpedoes by pressing the fire button. As you move, be sure to steer clear of the mines that clog this part of the ocean.

Every so often, a destroyer will move across the top of the ocean, dropping depth charges as it goes. These charges (and the explosions that they generate when they hit a mine) are deadly.

When a player is hit, the game pauses and both players are placed back into their starting positions.

## Scoring

You score 5 points every time you hit your opponent. Shooting a destroyer will give you 3 points. If your sub is sunk by a depth charge from the destroyer, your opponent is given 3 points. If you run into a mine, your opponent will get 1 point.

The game ends when the timer reaches the time limit you selected. The title screen reappears with your scores on the screen.

Pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE at any time will break out of the game. However, since the game alters critical BASIC pointers, it's best to reboot the computer when you've finished playing.
See program listing on page 89.

# (19, <br> Elut <br>  


$S$


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## PPM

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Edited
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## COMPUTEI's More Machine Language

 Games for the Commodore 64 EditedSeven of the best machine language games for the 64 have been gathered into one volume in this follow-up to the popular COMPUTEI's Machine Language Games for the Commodore 64. Selected from recent issues of COMPUTEI, and COMPUTEI's Gazette, the games range from the frantic "Prisonball" to the delightful "Biker Dave." This is more than just a collection of exciting fast-action games, though, because complete and commented source code for each program is included in the book. Machine language programmers can see exactly how each game is written and what design techniques are used. A disk is available for $\$ 12.95$ which includes all the programs in the book, including source code. (947BDSK)
\$16.95 ISBN 0-87455-094-7

## COMPUTEI's Third Book of Commodore

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Edited
COMPUTE! Publications, the leading publisher of programs for the Commodore 64, has brought together another exciting collection of nerve-tingling games that will delight the whole family-from preschoolers to teenage arcade fans to those who enjoy games of logic. Clearly written, with non-technical instructions, this book contains hours of challenging entertainment for beginning computer fans as well as experienced programmers. There is a companion disk available for $\$ 12.95$ that includes all the programs in the book. (955BDSK).
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[^4]

Jon H. Tonaki

This easy-to-use exercise timer turns your 64 into a coach, urging you on to better health and fitness. You can store several exercise routines on disk, providing a variety of routines for everyone in the family.
"Exercise Pacer" is a handy program whether you're working off a little extra weight or maintaining your fighting trim. By following the simple menus and entering information requested by the prompts, you can design your own exercise routines that include many activities and various durations. When you have spent enough time on one activity, your 64 will tell you to move on to the next event. There is a constantly updated clock on the screen so you won't lose track of time, and a progress check that lets you know how many activities are left before the end of the routine.

## Typing It In

Type in Exercise Pacer and be sure to save a copy before you run it. Exercise Pacer has a few machine language subroutines stored in DATA statements, so be sure to use the "Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, when typing it in.

When run, Exercise Pacer will pause for a few seconds to do some preparation. Then you will be
asked to enter the time of day. Enter the time as a four-digit value without a colon. For example, for 1:30 you would enter 0130, and 12:45 would be entered as 1245 . Press RETURN after typing the time value.

When you've pressed RETURN, Exercise Pacer will print out the time ( $12: 45$ ) and ask if it is correct. If not, respond by pressing the $N$ key so you can go back to reenter the digits correctly.

Next, the main menu will appear. The four function keys appear on the screen, each with a specific purpose.

## Key Function

f1 Enter exercises and save to disk when finished.
f3 Recall exercises from disk and edit or run the exercises.
f5 Format disk.
f7 Exit Exercise Pacer.

## How To Prepare Your Exercise Plan

Before using the program, you should do some planning. Remember to consult your physician before beginning any exercise program.

When you have worked out what exercises to include, list each of them on paper. Give each an event number, exercise name, and time limit. Remember to include time for breaks and rests between repetitions. If you work out with weights, allow time to adjust the weights for the next exercise. A sample listing is shown below:
Event Exercise Name Time Limit

| 1 | Parallel bar support L | 15 seconds |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Rest | 10 seconds |
| 3 | 10 push-ups | 10 seconds |
| 4 | Rest | 10 seconds |
| 5 | Prepare weight station | 1 minute |
|  |  |  |
|  | for chin-ups |  |

## Entering Routines

Before you start, you will need a blank disk to store the information you enter for Exercise Pacer. Format the disk by pressing $f 5$ to select formatting from the main menu. Exercise Pacer will guide you through each step of the formatting process. One disk will hold several exercise routines, so this step will only be necessary the first time you run Exercise Pacer.

You should now be ready to enter your routines into Exercise Pacer. Press $f 1$ on the main menu to enter your exercise routine. Exercise Pacer will ask for a filename for the routine. Type in the filename
(not to exceed 12 characters) and press RETURN.

Start programming your routine by event. Using the listing you've prepared, enter the name of the first event. (Commas, quotation marks, and colons should never be used in the names of your events.) Your exercise name can be up to 35 characters long.

Next, enter the time limit for the first event. In our example, we want to hold a parallel support L for 15 seconds. When entering time for Exercise Pacer, you must enter a four-digit value representing minutes and seconds. For example, 15 seconds would be entered as 0015 , 59 seconds would be entered as 0059 , and 60 seconds ( 1 minute) would be entered as 0100 . Press RETURN after typing the time value.

Never enter colons between the minutes and seconds $(00: 15)$ and always convert to minutes after 59 seconds ( 0060 is illegal and will not be accepted).

After you have pressed RETURN, Exercise Pacer asks if you've made a mistake. Check over your entry carefully. If your entry is correct, pressing $N$ will move you on to the next event. If you made a mistake, you can correct it by pressing $Y$. You will be prompted again for the name of the event. If the name is correct, just press RETURN. Otherwise, type the name in correctly. Then you will be prompted for a time. Once again, if the time is correct, just press RETURN.

Keep entering data from your exercise sheet until you run out of events. Exercise Pacer will allow you to store a maximum of 200 events per routine. You can exit from the programming mode by entering END as the name of the exercise. Exercise Pacer will now ask you to place your formatted data disk in the drive and to save your exercise routine under the name you assigned.

If the save is successful, the computer gives you the opportunity to repeat the save (in the event you want to make a back-up on another disk).

## Editing Exercise Routines

To make changes to an exercise routine, just press $f 3$ from the main menu and enter the name of the file
you want to edit. When disk access is done, Exercise Pacer will ask if you want to go right to running the routine or if you wish to view and edit your file. Press $E$ to enter edit mode. With the edit mode activated, you can view any exercise event in your routine. Follow instructions on the screen to page through each event. Press the $A$ (for $A d d$ ) key to add additional events, or make changes to existing events by pressing the $E$ (for Edit) key. If you've made any changes to your existing file, Exercise Pacer will attempt to save the file under the same name. If you don't want the previous file erased and wish to store the edited routine under another name, the computer will give you an opportunity to do so.

## Working Out

Recalling and running a routine is easy. Just press $f 3$ and enter the name of the file you wish to run. When Exercise Pacer asks you whether you want to run or edit, press $R$ (for Run) to begin the routine. When Exercise Pacer is activated, a bell will ring to alert you that the routine will start soon. Then Exercise Pacer's screen appears. On it, the computer tells you the time of day, the number and name of the event you should be working on, how many events are left in your routine, and the time limit preset by you for that particular event. The last item on the screen is the clock which counts off the time.

When the time limit is reached, Exercise Pacer chimes five times and moves on to the next event. You may pause the timer by pressing the space bar. Pressing it again restarts the timer. To skip to the next event, press the up-arrow key once for each event you wish to advance.

When you've finished with all the exercises, Exercise Pacer once again rings the bell and then returns you to the main menu.

To abort Exercise Pacer when the timer is running, keep pressing the left-arrow key until the main menu appears.
See program listing on page 78 .

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# Screen Maker 

Clay R. Reed

Programmers and artists can streamline the creation of custom screens with this fast and efficient character-graphics program. Packed with features and simple to operate, "Screen Maker" will change your thinking about character graphics. The program offers joystick operation, a full palette of colors and characters, and a subroutine to make your custom screens easily accessible for BASIC programming.

Anyone who has experimented with Commodore 64 character graphics has probably come away with two strong convictions: You can draw just about anything using character graphics, but it takes patience and lots of time.
"Screen Maker" is a utility for artists and programmers alike which puts ease and joy into using character graphics. It allows you to draw, erase, scroll the screen in three directions, change colors, and replace characters faster than the blink of an eye. It also allows you to save and load graphics either from within Screen Maker itself or from your BASIC program. Plus, it provides you with a palette of characters and colors to choose from, and it lets you use a joystick. Although it is written entirely in machine language, use of Screen Maker requires no knowledge of machine language programming.

## Features

Screen Maker provides these features:

- Selection of any of the uppercase/ graphics characters, standard or reverse, from the onscreen palette.
- Placement of any character anywhere on the drawing screen using the joystick.
- Choice of any background, border,
or character color.
- Variance of cursor speed.
- Scrolling of the screen horizontally or modifying the program to scroll vertically.
- Changing of characters or colors on the drawing screen to any other character or color.
- Saving of your creation to tape or disk for later recall.
- Printing of your Screen Maker graphic designs.


## Typing It in

To type in Screen Maker, you must use the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, it will ask for a starting and an ending address. Respond with these values:
Starting address: C000
Ending address: CB0F
Be sure to save a copy of Screen Maker to disk or tape before exiting MLX.

## How To Use Screen Maker

Disk users must load this program by typing in LOAD "filename" $, 8,1$, where filename is the name you used to save Screen Maker from MLX. Tape users should type LOAD "filename",1,1.

To run the program, type SYS 49152 and then press RETURN. You will see a drawing area and a
palette. Although you see only the top 17 rows, the drawing area is actually a full 25 rows high. The other eight rows are hidden behind the palette at the bottom of the screen. You can scroll the drawing area so that the bottom eight rows become visible. You can also make the palette disappear in order to see the entire drawing at once.

To the left of the palette is an area which provides access to several special features. Between the special features and the character palette is the color palette.

Using a joystick plugged into port 1 , move the flashing cursor to one of the characters in the character palette and press the fire button. The cursor will take the shape of that character. Then move to the color palette and choose a color, again pressing the fire button. Move the cursor up to the drawing area. When you press the fire button, you will transfer the character to the screen in the selected color.

As mentioned earlier, only 17 drawing rows are displayed at a time. To get to the bottom rows, hold the joystick in the down position while the cursor is at the bottom border. This will scroll the screen up one row at a time. Holding the joystick in the up position while the cursor is against the top border will scroll the screen back down one row at a time until it reaches its original position with rows $1-17$ displayed. Remember that the drawing will be saved or printed in its current position. If it is not positioned the way you want it to look on the printout, adjust it with the various scrolling features of Screen Maker.

## Using Special Features

+ and - Control the cursor speed. Pressing the fire button while the cursor is over the + increases the cursor speed. Pressing the fire button while over the - decreases cursor speed.
BORBGR Selects border and background colors. Pressing the fire button while the cursor is over the first three letters (BOR) will change the border color. The last three characters $(B G R)$ change the background color.
SCROLL Scrolls the screen to the left one column. Characters which scroll off the screen on the left reappear in the last column on the right. This is useful in adjusting the screen's horizontal position.
DO This is the character swap command. Using the joystick, place the character to be changed in the first space (at far left) and then place the new character in the second space. Move to the word DO and press the fire button. Every character on the drawing screen which matches the character in the first space will be changed into the

character in the second space. The third and fourth spaces operate similarly. If you wish to change every diamond on the screen into a heart, and vice versa, you put a diamond into the first and fourth spaces and a heart into the second and third spaces; then execute $D O$. This will swap the two characters.
*o0.DO This is the color swap command. It functions identically to the character swap command except that you place colors, rather than characters, into the circles in order to change or swap character colors.
SV LD These are the save (SV) and load (LD) functions. Position the cursor over $S V$ and press the fire button. Screen Maker will prompt you for a filename, and then save the current screen to tape or disk under the name specified. It will then save the colors of the screen. The color file has the same name as the screen file, except the first character of the color filename will be an up arrow. Say you saved the screen under the name SCREEN. The color file will be written to the disk under the name $\triangle$ CREEN. The $L D$ option will load a screen and its associated color file, including the background and border colors, from tape or disk.
PRINTS Prints the current screen on the printer (your printer must support the Commodore character set).
CLRHME When the cursor is over CLR and the fire button is pressed, the screen is cleared. $H M E$ turns off the palette to display the full drawing as long as the fire button is pressed.


## Modifying The Program

If you want the screen to scroll continuously up or down as long as the joystick is held in the up or down position, follow this simple procedure:

Load a working version of Screen Maker; then type NEW and press RETURN. Type the following three lines in direct mode, pressing RETURN after each line.

FOR L=49369 TO 49373: POKE L,234: NEXT
FOR L=49406 TO 49412: POKE L,234: NEXT
POKE 43,0: POKE 44,192: POKE 45,16: POKE 46,203

Now save a copy of the modified version using the same format you would use to save a BASIC program: SAVE"MOD VERSION",8. After making the modification, you must reset the computer by turning it off and back on.

Another useful feature is to be able to access the screens you create from your own BASIC programs. The following short program will allow you to do just that. Remember to save a copy of it to tape or disk before running it.
BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC. \{SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
DE $2 ø$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{3 SPACES\}COP YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUB ., INC."
RD $3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(1ø)"ALL RIGHTS \{SPACE ${ }^{\text {RESERVED" }}$
AH $4 \varnothing$ FORL $=679$ TO 747 :READA: POKE L, A: X=X $+\mathrm{A}:$ NEXT $:$ IFX $<>1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ 2THENPRINT"DATA ERROR": S TOP
BH 50 DATA162,238,160,2,173,23 7,2,32,189
MJ 60 DATA $255,169,1,162,8,168$, 32, 186, 255
RA $7 \varnothing$ DATA169, $0,32,213,255,173$ , 238, 2, 2 ø1
SH $8 \varnothing$ DATA94,24ø,8,169,94,141, 238,2,76,167
AC $9 \varnothing$ DATA2,162,4,160, $\varnothing, 169,21$ 6,133,254
PB 100 DATA169,2ø4,133,252,132 , 253,132,251
FF 116 DATA177,251,145,253,136 ,2ø8,249,236, 252,236,25 4,2ø2,2ø8,242,96
To access your screens, run the short program above. Then load your BASIC program and add the following subroutine.
SJ $1 \varnothing$ FF $\$=$ "FILENAME": GOSUB6øøø Ø: END
FD 20 REM
FD $3 \varnothing$ REM YOUR PROGRAM CONTINU ES
DE 46 REM
GP 6øøøø POKE53265, PEEK(53265) AND239
HF 60øø1 FORXX=1TOLEN(FF\$): POK E749+XX, ASC (MIDS (FF\$, XX, 1)): NEXT
EJ 6øøø2 POKE749,LEN(FFS):SYS6 79
DF 6øøø3 POKE5328ø, PEEK (2ø24): POKE53281, PEEK (2ø25)
BA 6øøø4 POKE53265, PEEK(53265) OR16: RETURN
You can now load your screens by including a line similar to this in your BASIC program:
10 FFS = "filename":GOSUB 6000
In this example, filename is the name of the screen to be loaded. Each time your program defines FF\$ and executes GOSUB 6000, the Screen Maker screen will be loaded. See program listing on page 87.

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## AlgeBlaster!

For years teachers have assigned exercises to students, first with chalk and slate, then with pencil and paper, and later in bound notebooks. With the growing availability of classroom and home computers, the next logical medium for these exercises is the educational software package.

In keeping with the industry standards they've helped to establish, Davidson \& Associates has released AlgeBlaster, a program designed to help the student tackle the basic steps in solving algebraic problems. This program provides instruction for 21 different topics from five subject areas: Positive/Negative Numbers, Monomials and Polynomials, Factoring, Equations, and Systems of Equations.

Each topic is covered by way of three separate activities. In "Study the Steps," two sample problems are displayed, one at a time. The student moves an arrow through the problem, and an explanation for each step in its solution appears below it. "Build Your Skills" is a ten-problem practice session with prompts available to help the student think his way through each exercise. "Solve It!" is the real test: 20 problems with no prompts; students are, however, allowed two attempts at solving each problem.

AlgeBlaster! provides clear instruction and good, challenging drills-a combination almost always guaranteed to increase skills. The program employs a building technique that establishes a foundation on which subsequent lessons can be constructed. Topic exercises rely on skills learned in previous material. Problems in the exercises start out easy and grow in difficulty. The prompts in "Build Your Skills" are carefully written to help students work out the solution without giving away the answer.

AlgeBlaster! is a forgiving teacher. Problems marked as incorrect in the "Solve $\mathrm{It}^{\prime}$ section may be retried by students who wish to improve their scores. For those who like to keep track of performance, or for parents or teachers who wish to check a student's progress, Algeblaster! gives users the option of printing out a record with date, topic, percentage of problems correct, and a list of the problems missed.

AlgeBlaster! makes it easy to tackle the 20 "Solve It!" problems, interrupting the work for a congratulatory screen at the 10 -problem point, and with another at 15 problems. To allow for further study, all the problems and solutions are given in the manual. (This proved to be an unexpected help-one problem had an incorrect answer on disk, but the correct one was in the manual.)

AlgeBlaster! allows you to create problem lists for use in "Solve It!" This is aimed at providing greater latitude in study, but there are some problems. The manual tells you it's all right to use spaces in the filename. It isn't. Also, if you don't select the right options, you

> AlgeBlaster! provides clear instruction and good, challenging drills—a combination almost always guaranteed to increase skills.

can end up in a loop that leaves you with a screen ordering you to check your data disk and press RETURN (which accomplishes nothing). The editor is difficult to use because it is so particular; this can be frustrating.

As good as the rest of AlgeBlaster! is, it, too, has some limitations. Although there are no bugs, there are a few things you should be aware of before getting started.

First, in the "Solve It!" exercises, alert students will be able to detect patterns in the solutions. This could be seen as good or bad. For some, finding patterns will actually help in learning how to figure the solution to certain categories of problems. For others, though, it may provide a lazy way out: The pattern, rather than algebraic procedures, can be used as the basis for arriving at solutions. This characteristic could be construed as too helpful, leading rather than teaching the student. Again, this is not necessarily bad, but students, parents, and teachers should be aware that this is how the program operates.

Second, while not all algebra problems lead to a single answer, this program's problems do. Where algebra allows some answers to be represented as $+/-$, the program requires the student to solve for a single, acceptable answer. The final limitation we discovered in AlgeBlaster! concerns the "congratulations" screens in the program: As graphics go, these are very unsophisticated. This can be viewed as a drawback because teenagers (those most likely to be using this package), familiar with videogame graphics, may be unimpressed by the simplicity of those used here. On the other hand, while that may be partly true, the purpose of this program is not entertainment, so users probably won't be looking for much graphic excitement. We both agree that the graphics sequence is merely a pat on the back, a little encouragement. There was a time when solving a problem and getting a good grade was all the reward a student expected, so the importance of this feature will be decided by each user.

AlgeBlaster! is a software workbook. It doesn't try to entertain but puts you to work on improving your skills, encouraging you and recognizing work well done. The problems have been compiled with care, and the explanations have been made as brief, comprehensive, and understandable as possible. The effort expended to create this tutorial is laudable, because it works. It's an effective review of algebra. We're about 20 years beyond our algebra classes, but sessions with AlgeBlaster! brought everything right back. For a student in the midst of covering the material, AlgeBlaster! would be an even bigger plus.
-David and Robin Minnick
Davidson $\mathcal{E}$ Associates
3135 Kashiwa St.
Torrance, CA 90505
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## Where In The USA Is Carmen Sandiego?

In Where in the USA is Carmen Sandiego?, you play a sleuth in the Acme Detective Agency. Your mission is to track down Carmen Sandiego, who has escaped from a European prison and is now in the United States, assembling a gang of toughs to help in her criminal endeavors. To find her, you must travel the U.S. and seek out her contacts, picking up clues along the way.

You do have some help: Your agency managed to steal Carmen's scrapbook, which gives you information on many of her thugs; the Crime Computer helps you narrow down the suspects; and you have a copy of Fodor's USA, a travel guidebook, for reference (included in the

## This package is so intriguing

 that players will be drawn to it again and again, learning alittle more about logic, common
sense, and U.S. geography each
time.
package, and the reason the box is so thick). Aside from these, you must rely on your detective skills.

This game is both educational and challenging, and it clearly teaches a lot about U.S. geography. As you travel through the U.S., clues direct you to various cities and points of interest. Some clues are fairly easy to figure out (such as knowing that to get to Cape Canaveral you should take a plane to Miami, not a plane to Houston), but others are more involved, and you'll probably have to read through parts of Fodor's USA to figure out where to go. The location clues work hand-in-hand with clues gathered from Carmen's scrapbook, so note-taking is essential, and, since you are only given a limited amount of time to find Carmen, every detail is important.

The main screen is divided into four parts: The top left corner shows your current location, time, and day (for example, Atlantic City, 7 p.m., Tuesday); the majority of the left screen shows a scene in your current city; the top right corner gives textual information, usually about your location; and the bottom right screen displays your choices of action. From the city screen, you can choose See Connections, which shows what places you can reach directly from your city; Depart By Plane, which allows you to go to anoth-

er city; Investigate; or the Crime Computer.

When you Investigate, three buildings within the city are shown. You may enter any or all of them; certain ones will yield clues about the suspect. Visiting each building takes up time (remember, your time is limited), but as you become familiar with the suspects and their haunts, and as you pick up more clues, you'll begin to narrow down which places to investigate and which to leave alone.

The Crime Computer lets you enter details about the suspect. You can specify the suspect's sex, hair color, favorite food, favorite sport, hobbies, and musical preferences; then let the computer do its work. While the computer may tell you that you're ready to make an arrest, it may just as easily yield nothing at all. However, several hours elapse from the time you start the Crime Computer to the time it gives you information, so you may find that you don't want to use it often.

If you solve the puzzle and arrest Carmen, you can start the game over again, but in the new game everything will be different. In this respect, Where in the USA is unlike most adventure games, which are discardable once solved. In fact, this package is so intriguing that players will be drawn to it again and again, learning a little more about logic, common sense, and U.S. geography each time. The interface (all joystick driven) is friendly, and the game is well designed. Its only drawbacks are that you can save only one mission per disk, and once you save that mission, you have to reload the game to continue. But these flaws are forgivable. Where in the USA is Carmen Sandiego? is one of a new breed of educational products-a game that makes learning both challenging and enjoyable. That's a combination hard to beat.
-Neil Randall

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SpeedTerm 128

From time to time, we read or hear complaints that there is little software available for the Commodore 128. And then along comes another program from a company like Abacus-in this case SpeedTerm 128. Here we can point out that greater selection is less important than high quality.

Abacus has again focused its development and marketing on an area left vacant by most software publishers, and in doing so it has brought forth a 128 -specific telecommunications program that is not only good, but also easy to use.

In making full use of the features of the 128 , SpeedTerm may reassure you of your choice in computers. The disk is self-booting from a 1571 disk drive and will allow use of a two-drive system (drive 1 being designated by an $8>$ prompt, and drive 2, by $9>$ ). Further, it

> Abacus has again focused its development and marketing on
> an area left vacant by most
> software publishers, and in doing so it has brought forth a 128-specific telecommunications program that is not only good, but also easy to use.
takes advantage of the extended memory by keeping a full "help screen" in an area that acts very much like a RAM disk, being always available at the touch of the Help key.

When in the Command mode, the Help Screen displays every available command, including one that will swap to a 40 -column display for those who may not have an 80 -column monitor. There is also a DOS wedge, invoked simply by typing DOS, that will allow you to perform disk housekeeping functions without leaving the program. You'll find this important when you're online, ready to download a file, and suddenly find you have no formatted disk.

The command structure of SpeedTerm is such that, although you have the Help Screen only a keypress away, you may soon learn to communicate without it. Efforts have been made to make the commands mnemonic, so that RP means Receive Punter and TP means Transmit Punter; DIR calls up the disk directory and BUF tells you the status of the buffer.

And although the list of available commands may at first seem daunting, you should bear in mind that they will not all be used at each session. Getting online and uploading or downloading a file or a game-or carrying on a CB-like conversation with a new friend usually involves no more than half a dozen commands.

Since time is what we buy from communications services, such as CompuServe and Delphi, it makes sense for most of us to buy as little as possible. Long files can be downloaded to a memory buffer much faster than to your printer or disk drive, and from the buffer they can-once you're off-line and no longer paying for time-be saved to disk or printed to hard copy. For this reason, a capture buffer is good, and large ones are better than small ones. SpeedTerm provides a capture buffer of 46 K , and if you're ready for a comparison, we'll point out that this is greater than the total free memory on a 64.

In its terminal mode, SpeedTerm 128 emulates the DEC VT-52 terminal. You don't have to worry about this beyond accepting that it is a standard for telecommunications. Nor will you have to worry a great deal about parity, word length, stop bits, or duplex, for SpeedTerm uses the most popular combination as a default mode: no parity, 8 -bit word, one stop-bit and full duplex. These settings can, of course, be changed as necessary.

So, as far as modems are concerned, select yours from the menu listed at the beginning of the program and then forget about it. With the exception of the Commodore 1670 (1200 baud), all modems listed are 300 baud.

Where communication protocols are concerned, SpeedTerm 128 supports both Xmodem and Punter, Xmodem being an almost universal standard and the Punter being designed specifically for Commodore computers. Both accomplish the same thing: error-free transfer of files. Also making file transfer easier is the ability of SpeedTerm to convert Commodore ASCII to true ASCII-rather like converting a regional dialect to one universally understood.

The documentation supplied with SpeedTerm exhibits the attention to detail we've come to expect from Abacus. Though it comprises only 70 pages (including index), it is supplied in a looseleaf binder that will lie open on your desk, thus making reference quick and easy. While it is written in such a way as to be informative and helpful to the beginner, older hands are told what sections they may skip to get to the heart of the program. Thus, the manual should offer something to everybody.

If you're a newcomer to telecommunications, there are several things
you should understand about terminal programs. First, they are generally inexpensive. Next, being apparently easy to write, there are any number of public domain programs available. A third characteristic of terminal programs is that they fail to dazzle: Don't look for your screen to explode with computer pyrotechnics in the form of mindwarping graphics and sound.

Like SpeedTerm 128, such programs do more than fill your screen with soundless text, making it look
like . . . well . . . a terminal (the value of SpeedTerm being that it does this by utilizing the features of the 128). And that soundless text will do no more than provide you with a link to the worldwhich is, after all, rather dazzling.
-Ervin Bobo
Abacus Software
P.O. Box 7219

Grand Rapids, MI 49510 \$39.95

## The Writing Adventure

Consider this. You are a parent or teacher. You want your child or a student to learn-how to write compositions. You know he has imagination. You hear it when he tells you why he's late coming home from school. He watches a lot of TV. He's fascinated by your computer, which he uses constantly for video games. How can you get him away from the TV and into capturing some of that imagination on paper? Introduce him to The Writing Adventure.

The Writing Adventure takes the writer through a series of pictures. Each colorful graphic depicts a scene which the adventurer-the writer-must describe. The scene may contain items which can be looked at, picked up, or dropped, text-adventure fashion. Similarly, the adventurer must choose an exit from the scene, and his or her ability to take that path may depend upon what items are being carried.

The writer's description of the scene is taken down on notecards that appear onscreen at the touch of a key. These are titled to match the scene and must be filled with a preset number of words (which is adjustable) before the writer can move on to another scene. The cards can be printed out later, too. By the last scene in the series, the adventurer has been trapped, and the writer must use his wits to write an escape.

After the writer has completed his adventure and has made all his notes, he moves on to a word processor mode to create a four-page story from the notes. The notes are available onscreen while he writes, but otherwise this creative exercise is most traditional: working from notes to create a story.

A proofreader/editor is included on the disk. This feature pinpoints potential errors, citing rules of grammar, punctuation, and style that might apply. The writer first decides which items he or she wants the proofreader to check for, and then decides if actual corrections are needed. When the story is satisfactory, it can be printed out. This requires an $80-$ column printer, and care must be taken in positioning paper. The program crowds 30 lines onto a page.

If you've ever taken a creative writing course, you'll be familiar with the approach: Show the students a picture and ask them to write a story about it. Sometimes the teacher has to ask leading questions to inspire ideas. That same method is at work here. For each picture, the program provides leading questions to which the students may refer for help when they're stuck. The

> The Writing Adventure . . keeps the imagination flowing and provides some excellent guidance in writing.
questions are well-chosen, provocative without being difficult. The aim is to stimulate the writer's thinking for this story as well as to teach a technique he or she can use in the future.

The Writing Adventure operates from two disks: the Story Starter (for the adventure and creating the notecards) and the Story Writer (for word processing and printing). In addition, you must have a separate data disk. This makes for a lot of disk-switching at the beginning and the end of a session with the program-and that is cumbersome. It is also a bit confusing, but if you follow the screen prompts precisely, the program performs as promised.

The manual provides good instructions, along with plenty of warnings about the important technical points of working this program. There is, however, one point which could be more clearly defined. Although stories are separately identified so that any one can be recalled from a data disk, it is not so with the notecards. Only the most recent set of notecards saved to a particular disk is accessible. This means that if you're working more than one adventure at a time-which isn't too likely-or if more
than one person is working on his or her own adventure-highly likely, particularly in a classroom setting-you need a separate data disk for each adventure.

Story Writer's word processor is a little unusual if you're used to others. It erases rather than deletes, but after making a correction, you can make up for leftover spaces by pressing SHIFT/CLR to reformat the story. Text can also be inserted, up to three lines at a time; then the story can be reformatted again.

The proofreader/editor warrants greater mention. An interesting list of "common mistakes" has been compiled for the computer to check for. These include homonym distinctions (to, too, two, or there, their, they're); the proper use of such pronouns as each/every/ any; and correct placement of punctuation such as commas, hyphens, and semicolons. It takes a while for the proofreader to scan for mistakes, but the writer may choose which of seven error categories he or she wants the program to look for. Of course, it merely highlights potential problems, and then explains the applicable rule. Decisions about changes are left strictly to the writer. This exercise alone is educational.

The Writing Adventure is geared to develop writing skills in youngsters age 9 and up. The Story Starter with its terrific graphics and adventure format is guaranteed to intrigue the youngsters into taking the first steps. The questions will help focus the ideas the pictures stimulate so that the writer can take notes. And the adventure will keep the writer at it. However, it has to be hoped that once the notes are done, enough creative interest has been piqued to motivate the child to write the story. While the Playwriter series by Woodbury allows you to create a genuine bound book, thus making the finished product the incentive, The Writing Adventure runs the risk of using up its incentive with the first segment. For some, this may mean that parental or teacher encouragement is required to get the the writer to complete his or her story. For others, the thought of turning the notes into a coherent story may be enough to keep at it.

The Writing Adventure is a fine package for home or school. It keeps the imagination flowing and provides some excellent guidance in writing. If you're a parent, especially one who appreciates the need to know how to write but doesn't feel confident teaching a child how to do it, this program offers a wonderful, entertaining solution.
-David and Robin Minnick
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## Create With Garfield

Create with Garfield is one of the easiest scene-creation packages available for the Commodore 64. Like other educational creativity packages, it allows users to draw scenes on their own, but unlike most others it offers an alternative. The program contains a number of predrawn scenes and characters, which, along with a good interface, enable the student to create a Garfield scene within minutes.

The idea of Create with Garfield is to stick pictures onto a background. Backgrounds on the disk include an empty room, a table, a tree, and a fence. Once you have decided on a background, you go to the Get Stick-Ons menu to select a foreground figure.

## The variety of predrawn

 backgrounds and stick-ons makes the package extremely appealing to children, who can simply boot up the program and start making pictures.Stick-ons include Garfield, Odie, Jon, and friends Arlene, Nermel, and Pooky-all from the popular "Garfield" cartoon series. Each figure is shown in several poses, and you select them one at a time. Other stick-ons include Props such as various types of food (this is Garfield, after all), a picture of Garfield, and several quotes typical of the cartoon cat. You can also call up thought balloons of various sizes in order to write your own captions.

If you exhaust the backgrounds and props included in the software, you can create your own using a KoalaPad drawing tablet and software. By far the most difficult aspect of using Create with Garfield, this feature also allows you the most flexibility. For those who can draw or trace, or for those who have built up libraries of KoalaPaint pictures, this portion of the package will be particularly useful. For others, though, it may be unnecessary. Since you can write your own captions, and since the major Garfield characters are presented in several poses, running out of new combinations will take quite a while. The variety of predrawn backgrounds and stick-ons makes the package extremely appealing to children, who can simply boot up the program and start making pictures.

So what can you do with the pictures you create? Well, first, you can

simply enjoy them on the screen. You can save your work to a data disk, so you can show your work later to friends. But Create with Garfield allows you to print your work in several ways. You can print the cartoon on a sheet of paper, print it as a poster, or print it as a label. The documentation suggests creating I.D. tags for school supplies, name cards for parties, personalized stationery, and signs, to name just a few possibilities. Another option is to link your cartoons together in an "electronic comic." This feature, which is possible only when you format the data disk from within the Create with Garfield program, automatically displays the cartoons in the order you have saved them to the data disk. And if that's not enough, the manual suggests several related activities, which will be useful mainly for teachers.

Create with Garfield is useful and fun. Impressive for its ability to get the user creating shortly after boot-up, it allows for a considerable amount of flexibility. Any child of school age should be able to use it easily, and Garfield fans of any age should find it appealing. For those who like creativity programs that encourage and do not intimidate, I recommend it highly.
-Neil Randall

## DLM

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## sinple answers氏o connon questions

Each month, COMPUTE!'s Gazette tackles some questions commonly asked by Commodore users. If you have a question you'd like to see answered here, send it to this column, c/o COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.
Q. I'm wondering if it's possible to recover a disk. I went to delete a program with SCRATCH and used NEW by accident. There were at least 20 programs on the disk. They weren't big ones, but they were important to me.
A. Sounds like a lost cause. The Commodore disk command NEW (abbreviated N ) completely reformats the disk, erasing any information that was stored there. (Don't confuse this with the BASIC command NEW, which erases the program currently in memory without affecting the disk.) If you don't have any backups, your programs are gone forever.

However, there is an outside chance that the data is recoverable, depending on how you entered NEW. Here is the most common syntax:
OPEN 15,8,15: PRINT\#15,"N0:diskname, id": CLOSE 15

This form of NEW completely erases and reformats the disk, giving it the new diskname (up to 16 characters) and the id (2-character disk identifier) you specified. Any previously stored data is not recoverable. But, if the disk was previously formatted, NEW can also be entered like this:
OPEN 15,8,15: PRINT\#15,"N0:diskname": CLOSE 15

Notice the difference: No id is specified. This is known as the fastformatting option. It takes a shortcut and reformats by simply clearing out the disk's directory and block allocation map-two areas where the disk's contents are in-
dexed and organized. The actual data on the disk is not erased; that's why this form of NEW is faster. (It works only if the disk has been previously formatted, however.)

Since you intended to use the SCRATCH command (abbreviated S) instead of NEW, it's possible that you inadvertently used the fast-formatting option, which resembles the syntax of the SCRATCH command (OPEN 15,8,15: PRINT\#15, "S0:filename": CLOSE 15). Theoretically, therefore, your programs are recoverable.

Unfortunately, the job is very difficult and requires a thorough understanding of the way information is stored on the disk. Using a sector-level disk editing utility, you have to examine each sector on the disk and rebuild the directory piece by piece, then use a VALIDATE command to rebuild the block allocation map. That could take hours, even for an expert, and probably isn't worth the trouble unless the lost data is extremely valuable.

In the future, be sure to make backup copies of your important disks and keep them in a safe place.
Q. - I'm curious. What's the most common question you receive for "Simple Answers To Common Questions"?

A.The answer to that question really is simple: Questions about recalcitrant printers. Most letters can be summed up like this:
"I've got a Commodore 64, an XYZ-2000 printer, a Bitbucket-99 printer interface, and HardSoft's WordMangler word processing software. When I try to print underlined boldface italics in near-letter-quality condensed mode with superscripts and subscripts, all I get is garbage. I've written to Commodore, the XYZ Corp., Bitbucket Inc., and HardSoft about my difficulty. But either they don't reply, or they blame one of the
other companies for the problem. Please tell me the solution."

Unfortunately, there's not much we can do with these letters. The problem is caused by the complex interaction between the computer, printer interface, printer, and software. Given the amount of hardware and software available for Commodore computers, there must be hundreds of possible combinations. Although we have a variety of equipment, we can rarely duplicate the reader's setup exactly, so we can't begin to find the answer.

The manufacturers usually can't help, because they usually can't duplicate the problem, either. And the manufacturers may well be right when they blame each other. After all, their product probably works fine by itself or when used with familiar components in their test lab. They can't always anticipate the eccentricities of other links in the chain.

So what's the solution? First, take preventative measures. Before assembling a computer system, try to make sure all the components (including the programs you anticipate buying) work together in harmony. If you buy your system from a fullservice dealer, ask to see it working as a system-especially the printer, printer interface, and any software that depends heavily on the printer, such as a word processor.

What if you've already bought your system? Read and reread your manuals, experiment, seek help from a user group, and try posting messages on bulletin board systems (BBSs) and information services. Chances are that someone before you has encountered and solved your problem; it's just a matter of finding that person.

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## Larry Cotton

Let's do things a little differently this month. For a change of pace, we'll start with a BASIC program and let the explanation follow. We'll create a little "Rolodex" program, which is sort of a miniature database-and in so doing, will introduce a new BASIC command, RESTORE, and a new BASIC statement, TAB.

Most of us are familiar with a Rolodex-a card file with names, addresses, and telephone numbers, usually in alphabetical order by last name.

A database, for the uninitiated, is really a computerized filing system. It can be as elaborate as an inventory system for a large corporation, or as simple as a personal telephone directory.

Commercially available databases are very sophisticated and talk to the disk drive a lot. With our Rolodex program, we'll use the READ and DATA statements, which we've studied in the last two columns, to take the place of communication with the disk drive. Here's our program:

[^5]This program was written to display telephone extension numbers in an office. Type it in, being sure not to type a space between TAB and the open parenthesis in line 110 , and then run it. When you see the prompt NAME?, type JOHN
and press RETURN. You should see 204 and another prompt.

When you see the NAME? prompt, if you don't remember whether the person you want to dial is indexed or not-or perhaps you've forgotten how to spell a name-just press RETURN to display a list of all the names in two neat columns.

To make this program really useful, all you have to do is change the names and numbers (and probably add more DATA statements). Or perhaps you'd like different data altogether. But we're getting ahead of ourselves. Let's see how the program works.

Line 10 just clears the screen. If you want different colors for the screen and printing, look in your user's manual for instructions on how to change them.

## The RESTORE Command

We encounter one of our new BASIC commands in line 20. Since the program will depend on reading through the names and numbers each time a name is typed in, we must be able to read the data more than once. The command to do that is RESTORE, which resets the computer to read the data from the beginning again.

Here's how the computer looks up a number after we type in the name: First, line 20 presents the NAME? prompt with the INPUT statement. When we type something, the computer stores it as $\mathrm{N} \$$. If we just press RETURN, $\mathrm{N} \$$ becomes a null (empty) string, which we've learned is expressed as quotation marks with nothing in between (" ").

Line 30 checks to see if $\mathrm{N} \$$ is a null string. If so, the program prints a blank line and jumps to line 100 .

Line 40 reads two pieces of data-A $\$$ (the name) and $B \$$ (the number). Let's skip line 50 for a moment and come back to it later.

Line 60 uses an IF-THEN statement to check the first.piece of data, A , against the typed-in name, $\mathrm{N} \$$. If it isn't the same, control is sent back to line 40 to read the next two pieces of data. Notice we don't need to bother with the second piece of data, $\mathrm{B} \$$-the number-if $\mathrm{A} \$$ doesn't match $\mathrm{N} \$$.

The computer loops through lines $40-60$-reading and checking, reading and checking-until the IF-THEN statement is failed: N\$ finally matches $A \$$. Control goes to line 70, which prints B\$the number-then to line 80 , which sends the program back to line 20 to ask for another name. The two PRINTs in lines 70 and 80 just print blank lines on the screen.

Now for line 50. This line is used in case the computer has read through the entire list of names and has not succeeded in making a match. Remember, we're reading two pieces of data at a time. We must make provision for letting the computer know there's no more data to read. So we purt NL,NL at the end of the data as a flag. You can use anything you wish as long as you test for it in line 50 . If $N L$ is read as $A \$$, NOT LISTED is printed and the program goes back to line 20 for another try.

When are lines $100-220$ used? We need a way to show all the cards in the database. The best way is to read all the data and print the names and numbers on the screen. That's exactly what lines 100 and 110 do, until line 100 reads NL, NL; at that point there's no more data to be read.

We also need a pause to hold the names and numbers on the screen for viewing. We could use a FOR-NEXT timing loop, but the timing probably would not correspond to the length of the list.

What's the best way to pause as long as the user wishes? Use GET (see the June column). Line 210
goes into an infinite loop until any key is pressed, at which time line 220 is executed. The control is sent to line 10 , which clears the screen, restores the data pointer to the beginning, and presents the NAME? prompt once again.

## Customizing

If you'd like to tailor this program to your own needs, change the data starting at line 1000 . For instance, if you have a record or tape collection, some of the data lines could look like this:
1000 DATA THOMPSON TWINS, here's to future days, 21,MIKE CROSS,CAROLINA SKY,22
1010 DATA PETER CETERA, SOLITUDE/SOLITAIRE,23,JIMMY BUFFET,FLORIDAYS,24
1020 DATA JIMMY BUFFET,GREATEST HITS, 25,NL,NL,NL
The format of the data is up to you, but in this case it's organized by artist, album title, and album number. The number could correlate with, say, the order in which the album was acquired.

If you enter these lines and try to run the program without changing anything else, you'll quickly discover several bugs. Let's fix them. First, we need to read three pieces of data instead of two, so change line 40 to:
40 READ AS, BS, C
Change line 100 to:
100 READ AS, BS, CS: IF AS = "NL" THEN 200
Also be sure to put three dummy data iten is as your last data flag (see line 1020 above).

Next, since you probably own several albums by the same artist, all should be displayed-unlike the Rolodex program, where we wanted to display only the first match. Therefore we need to send control back to line 40 instead of line 20. Change line 80 as follows:

## 80 GOTO 40

This will go back to read the next three pieces of data-not back to the RESTORE at line 20, which starts reading the data from the beginning.

And a slight modification to our message in line 50 would be appropriate:

```
50 IF A$="NL" THEN PRINT:
    PRINT"NO MORE LISTINGS":
    PRINT: GOTO 20
```


## The TAB Statement

Another bug should be very obvious: Something's wrong with the just-press-RETURN routine at lines $100-110$. Part of the trouble is with the TAB statement.

TAB works with the PRINT statement, just like a typewriter tab: It causes the printing to start to the right of the left screen border by the number of spaces specified by the value inside the parentheses.

In our old line 110, we set the tab to seven spaces, which was determined by the length of the longest name-Gordon-plus one space. That placed our telephone number column seven spaces to the right of the left screen border.

In our new data, the longest name of the recording artistThompson Twins-is 14 characters (counting the space). Adding one more space yields a TAB value of 15. Thus line 110 becomes:

## 110 PRINT AS;TAB(15);CS: GOTO 100

Remember the syntax of TAB: There's no space between TAB and the parentheses. You must decide how much information you want to display in the just-press-RETURN routine. In this case, line 110 prints the artist (A\$) and the album number (C\$) by that artist.

There's one more problem: Line 70 prints only the album's title, not its number. Change line 70 to:

## 70 PRINT: PRINT B\$;TAB(22);C\$

The tab value of 22 is set by the length of the longest name of the album title ("Here's to Future Days") plus one space.

Incidentally, the number in the parentheses after TAB can be as high as 255 , but usually numbers less than the screen width (40) are used.

Next month we'll study TAB a bit more, mention another BASIC command that's very similar to it, SPC, and learn the ropes about strings.


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If you've discovered a clever timesaving technique or a brief but effective programming shortcut, send it to "Hints \& Tips," c/o COMPUTE!'s Gazette. If we use it, we'll pay you \$35. We regret that, due to the volume of items submitted, we cannot reply individually to submissions.

## Easy Character Movement Clifford Dedmore

One powerful feature of the 64 is its ability to display user-defined character sets. Most BASIC programmers use a FOR-NEXT loop to copy the system's character set from ROM to RAM, and then make alterations on one or more characters. This process takes up to 30 seconds, though, so many people turn to machine language. If you don't know machine language, you may be able to find a routine for moving characters in a book or magazine, but I've found another way to move memory at ML speed.

The following BASIC program moves the character set from ROM to RAM at machine language speed by using a built-in routine located in the 64's operating system. The starting address, ending address, and new address for the move can be set by changing the variables in line 10 . Lines 20 and 50 are mandatory when copying from the ROMs, but they are unnecessary if you're copying from one RAM location to another. Note that the variable E must be set to one more than the actual ending address.

[^6]964
50 POKE 1,55: POKE 56333,129
60 POKE 56,48
You can also use this technique to move the contents of other areas of memory. Just change line 10 to adjust the starting, ending, and new starting addresses. You can remove lines 20 and 50 if you're not moving the character set from ROM.

## Why It Works

When you enter a program line, the 64 must move its variables higher in memory. It uses a simple memo-ry-move routine to do this. To move our character set, we just have to trick the computer into moving our memory by setting certain system variables before the SYS statement.

## New Characters

Add the following line to the program above:
$7 \emptyset$ FOR J=ø TO 255:FOR K=ø T 0 7: POKE 14336+8*J+K, PEE $\mathrm{K}(12288+8 * \mathrm{~J}+7-\mathrm{K}):$ NEXT K, J

This is adapted from a program in Programming the 64, from COMPUTE! Books. It turns the lowercase character set into upside-down copies of the uppercase set. Press the SHIFT and Commodore keys simultaneously to see the new character set. The character set is copied from ROM to RAM in much less than one second. The modification of the lowercase set takes much longer, since all the work is being done in BASIC.

Let's design a character from scratch. Add the following lines, replacing line 70 above with a new line 70.

70 FOR $\mathrm{J}=12288$ TO $12288+7: R$ EAD N:POKE J,N:NEXT J
8 Ø DATA $255,129,129,129,129$ ,129,129,255

This program POKEs a character definition directly into the RAM
character set. The new character is a box. It replaces the @ charactertype @ to see it.

You can use an $8 \times 8$ grid to define your own characters. When you've decided which character you want to change, multiply the character number (the screen code value, not the ASCII value) by 8 ; then add the result to the starting address of the RAM character set. This will give you the address of the character definition. For example, $C$ is character number 3 . Multiply that number by 8 and add it to the address of the new character set to find the address of the definition of the character $C$. The following figure shows how characters are designed:
$\begin{array}{llllllll}128 & 64 & 32 & 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1\end{array}$


The definition shown is for a downarrow character. Put the numbers from the right column into the DATA statement in line 80 of the example program above to see the arrow.

## Other Possibilities

Now that you can move areas of memory at machine language speed without knowing machine language, you can put the highspeed movement routine to some other uses, such as moving sprite definitions, scrolling the screen, or moving all or part of one screen to another screen. Dr. J's Bulletin Board

Fred D'Ignazio<br>Associate Editor

Dr. Ron Jones (known as "Dr. J" to his teachers) is Director of Staff Development for six dozen schools in Jefferson County, Alabama. Dr. J is like a shepherd; his job is to nurture a sprawling flock of Jefferson County teachers and help them grow and develop professionally.

Dr. J likes the personal touch, and he used to try to stay in touch with his teachers by telephone. But this was an unsatisfactory means of communication. Most of the time, teachers couldn't come to the phone because they were in their classrooms teaching. So how did Dr. J consult with them about his new training programs? Or about visiting speakers?

That was Dr. J's problem. His solution was to start an electronic bulletin board, perhaps the first board in the southeastern U.S. devoted exclusively to linking teachers for the purpose of communication, training, and professional development. According to Dr. J, "In a system such as ours, we have a lot of people who are on fast tracks. Communication is important, yet it needs to be done at everyone's convenience. The bulletin board makes that possible."

If you want to set up your own bulletin board but you're not a computer whiz, how do you get started? You could do what Dr. J did and look for a person who is already running a local board. That person is the key to helping you set up a board of your own. You can find the person you need by asking around at local computer stores. This is how Dr. J ran into John Sudderth, a Birmingham musician who runs a national bulletin board for Music Alley, a local electronic music store. Based on John's advice, Dr. J acquired an IBM-compatible computer with a hard disk drive (20
megabytes) to house the bulletin board. He bought a copy of PCBoard, which John customized for the Jefferson County schools. And he got county officials to install a phone line dedicated to the bulletin board.

## An Electronic Pony Express

One morning in early April, Dr. J switched on his computer, and the bulletin board became a reality. Once it was up, it became an online pony express linking teachers all across the county-7 days a week, 24 hours a day. Any school with a modem and a computer-any com-puter-could dial the bulletin board number and $\log$ on.

Jefferson County already has a "pony," a delivery truck which cruises across the county carrying packages from school to school. The present-day pony is fine for carrying bulky items around, but it is not the way for teachers to stay in close touch or keep up with fast-breaking news. Now teachers can stay in touch using Dr. J's bulletin board.

To demonstrate his point, Dr. J had me conduct my interview for this column with his bulletin board. I called up the board using my Commodore 64, logged on, and sent a message to the SYSOP with my questions for the interview. I sent the message at my conveniencelate one evening after my family was in bed. The next day, Dr. J replied: "I sat down at the computer at 7:25 this morning and started responding to some of the questions you raised. Since I have a busy day scheduled, I chose to get it done early. People in education run a hurried pace. Wouldn't it be nice to go home and then decide to use the computer you purchased at home to catch up on what's going on? Teachers all know that catching up during the school day is next to impossible."

Dr. J set up the bulletin board to link the 13 schools who were
"working so hard" in the Jefferson County Multi-Media Classrooms Project. (See my recent COMPUTE! and GAZETTE columns.) This was a good first step. By keeping the number of schools limited at first, Dr. J and his teachers have been able to iron out a host of technical problems with modems, communications software, and phone lines shared with school lunchrooms, health rooms, and day cares.

Second, Dr. J started the board with teachers who wanted to communicate because they were working on a project together. He noted, "You need a bunch of go-getters who will act as leaders to inspire other teachers to use the board."

What is the future of educational bulletin boards? According to Dr. J, it is wide open. He has already spoken with Dr. Ronald Wright at the Alabama State Department of Education. He and Dr. Wright are talking about linking the Jefferson County Board with a statewide board that Dr. Wright is setting up. Dr. J also sees the board as an electronic "telepublishing" medium. Teachers, administrators, and trainers can load news stories on the board directly from their home or classroom; then Dr. J can pull the stories off the board at his office and create a professionallooking, county-wide newsletter using desktop publishing software.

According to Dr. J, "We are building this bulletin-board airplane as we fly it, but we know we're on the right track because the teachers keep the board buzzing." If you'd like to learn more about Dr. J's board, write: Dr. Ronald Jones, Director, Staff Development; JeffCoEd Annex; 801 Sixth Ave. S.; Birmingham, AL 35233.

Richard Mansfield<br>Editorial Director

When you buy your computer, it already knows how to do thousands of things. Its ROM chips are filled with programs and routines which run the BASIC language, access the peripherals, keep time, and so on. As a machine language programmer, there will be many times when you can utilize these useful, prewritten routines. But it's not as simple as just jumping to a ROM subroutine. There are preconditions: You often need to set up registers, call preliminary routines, and do other housekeeping before you can take advantage of this valuable shortcut.

If you've been perplexed about how to access your ROM chips' library of subroutines, COMPUTE! Books has recently published an excellent book on this topic. Written by staffers Todd Heimarck and Patrick Parrish, Machine Language Routines for the Commodore $64 / 128$ is arranged like a dictionary with over 200 examples showing you how to accomplish everything from sprite manipulation to disk I/O. Each example is thorough, cross-referenced to related routines, and, above all, easy to understand and use in your own programs. Here's an example from the book which shows you how to manipulate the SID chip in various ways.

## SIRENS

Name
Produce a siren sound

## Description

SIRENS causes the SID chip to emit an extended sirenlike sound. At certain intervals in a game, you could use it to signal to the user that he's reached a higher level or achieved bonus points. Or you could use it as fanfare at the conclusion of the game.

## Prototype

1. Clear the SID chip with SIDCLR.
2. Set up the necessary SID chip parameters for voice 1 . Set sustain/

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Routine} \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& ZP \& = \& 251 \& \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& JIFFLO \& \(=\) \& 162 \& ; low byte of jiffy clock \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& FRELO1 \& \(=\) \& 54272 \& ; voice 1 frequency control (low byte) \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& FREHI1 \& - \& 54273 \& ; voice 1 frequency control (high byte) \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& VCREG1 \& - \& 54276 \& ; voice 1 control register \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& SUREL1 \& \(=\) \& 54278 \& ; voice 1 sustain/release register \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& FRELO3 \& \(=\) \& 54286 \& ; voice 3 frequency control (low byte) \\
\hline cou0
C 000 \& \& \& \& VCREG3 \& \(=\) \& 54290
54293 \& ; voice 3 control register \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& CUTHI \& = \& 54294 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
; lower three bits of filter cutoff frequency \\
; filter cutoff frequency (high byte)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& RESON \& = \& 54295 \& ; filter/resonance control register \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& SIGVOL \& - \& 54296 \& ; volume and filter select register \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& RANDOM \& = \& 54299 \& ; reads high byte of voice 3 \\
\hline C000 \& \& \& \& BASFRE \& \(=\) \& 15000 \& ; base frequency to add to voice 3 \\
\hline C000 \& 20 \& 64 \& C0 \& SIRENS \& JSR \& SIDCLR \& ; go clear the SID chip \\
\hline C003 \& A9 \& F0 \& \& \& LDA \& \#SF0 \& ; set full sustain/fastest release \\
\hline C005 \& 8D \& 06 \& D4 \& \& STA \& SUREL1 \& \\
\hline C008 \& A9 \& 21 \& \& \& LDA \& \#\%00100001 \& ; select sawtooth waveform (voice 1 ) and ; gate sound \\
\hline C00A \& 8 D \& 04 \& D4 \& \& STA \& vcregi \& \\
\hline COOD \& \({ }_{8 \mathrm{c}}^{\text {A9 }}\) \& \({ }^{02}\) \& \& \& LDA \& \#2 \& ; give voice 3 a frequency \\
\hline C012 \& A9 \& 10 \& D4 \& \& STA \& FRELO3
\(\# \% 00010000\) \& ; select triangle waveform (voice 3) \\
\hline C014 \& 8D \& 12 \& D4 \& \& STA \& vcreg 3 \& \\
\hline C017 \& A9 \& AF \& \& \& LDA \& \#\%10101111 \& ; disconnect voice 3 output/select band; pass/max. volume \\
\hline C019 \& 8 D \& 18 \& D4 \& \& STA \& SIGVOL \& \\
\hline co1C
\(\mathrm{C01E}\) \& A9 \& 01 \& D4 \& \& LDA \& \#\%00000001
RESON \& ; no resonance and filter voice 1 \\
\hline C021 \& A9 \& 00 \& \& \& LDA \& \#0 \& ; select band-pass cutoff frequency of 616 \\
\hline C023 \& 8 D \& 15 \& D4 \& \& STA \& cutlo \& fselet band pass curn frequency of 616 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {C026 }}\) \& A9 \& \({ }^{45}\) \& \& \& LDA \& \#77 \& \\
\hline C028
C 02 B \& 8 D \& 16 \& D4 \& \& STA \& CUTHI \& \\
\hline C02B

C02D \& A2
A9 \& 00
00 \& \& SIRLOP \& LDX

LDA \& \#0 \& | ; as an index in SIRLOP |
| :--- |
| ; Calculate voice 1 frequency from voice 3 |
| ; frequency (high byte). | <br>

\hline ${ }_{\text {C02F }}$ \& ${ }_{85}^{\text {A9 }}$ \& FC \& \& SIRLOP \& STA \& ${ }_{\mathrm{ZP}+1}^{\# 0}$ \& ; initialize voice 1 frequency (high byte) <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


release to $\$ F 0$, select a sawtooth waveform, and gate the sound.
3. Assign a low frequency and a triangle waveform to voice 3.
4. Disconnect output from voice 3. At the same time, select bandpass filtering and the volume.
5. Store \%00000001 in the filter/ resonance control register to filter voice 1 without resonance.
6. Select a band-pass filter cutoff frequency.
7. In SIRLOP, multiply the output of voice 3 by 32 and add in a base frequency of 15000 . Store the low and high bytes of the resulting frequency in voice 1.
8. Pause four jiffies before getting another frequency value for voice 3.
9. Repeat SIRLOP 256 times. Then clear the chip and RTS.

## Explanation

In this routine, the output from voice 3 modulates the frequency of voice 1 . In the process, voice 3 is not actually heard. As a result, no SID attack/decay or sustain/release parameters are required for this voice.

Its only use is in providing a frequency value for voice 1.

After disconnecting the audio output of voice 3 , the waveform (high byte only) for this voice is read from RANDOM. Since a triangle waveform is selected for voice 3, the numbers returned by RANDOM increase gradually from 0 to 255, and then work down to 0 again. In order to get a suitable frequency range for voice 1 , these values are multiplied by 32 and then added to a base frequency of 15000 .

Another feature of SIRENS is its use of band-pass filtering. With the band-pass filter implemented, frequencies on either side of a cutoff frequency are diminished in volume.

Since only 11 bits on the twobyte cutoff register are addressed, the cutoff filter value can range from 0 to 2047. Although the number stored in this register is proportional to the cutoff frequency (in this case, 616), the value itself does not represent an actual frequency. Probably the best way to achieve the effect you're looking for with this register is through experimentation.


Todd Heimarck
Assistant Editor
Let's say you're not a programmer, but you'd like to learn to program. If you take a class in beginning BASIC, you'll probably start off with programs like these:
10 PRINT "MY": PRINT "NAME"
20 PRINT "MY",: PRINT "NAME"
30 PRINT "MY";: PRINT "NAME"
10 FOR $X=10$ TO 50 STEP 2
20 PRINT X; "TIMES TWO IS"; $X^{*} 2$
30 NEXT X
These are certainly useful examples. The first program shows how to use punctuation at the end of a PRINT statement. The second illustrates how a FOR-NEXT loop runs, with output to show what's going on inside the program.

But a good solid 1000-line program is not just a 2 -line program expanded by a factor of 500 . To put it another way, knowing how to construct a grammatical and correctly spelled sentence is not the same as knowing how to write a novel. A novel has characters, plots and subplots, among other elements. It's more than just a collection of sentences. Likewise, a large program is more than just a long list of commands to be executed one at a time.

So how do you write a nontrivial program? There are two approaches to program design, both of which are useful.

## The Big Picture

First example: You've typed in and saved to disk a list of recipes or an inventory of baseball cards and you want to alphabetize the list. An excellent strategy in this case is to look at the program as a whole. Consider the following program:
10 REM GOSUB1000: REM READ FILE
20 REM GOSUB2000: REM SET UP POINTERS
30 REM GOSUB3000: REM
ALPHABETIZE
40 REM GOSUB4000: REM PRINT RESULTS
50 END

Four lines and an END statement, and the structure of the program is established. I'd suggest doing the first and fourth routines before the second and third. If you read the file and print the results (without alphabetizing), you can check to see that all the data is being read from disk into memory.

The first subroutine might break down into the following lines:
1000 REM GOSUB 1100: REM INPUT FILENAME
1010 REM GOSUB 1200: REM OPEN
FILE \& CHECK FOR ERRORS
1020 REM GOSUB 1300: REM READ FROM FILE
1030 REM GOSUB 1400: REM CLOSE FILE
1040 RETURN
Why all the REMs? They hold the place of the GOSUB, but they don't do anything (yet). As you add a routine, you can delete the REM. The routine at line 1000 is outlined, so you can erase the REM in line 10.

This process would continue, with each routine sketched out in REM statements. Then you'd either write a routine or further divide the program into smaller steps.

The official name for this strategy is top-down programming. You begin at the top and gradually fill out the program's outline.

## Starting At The Bottom

Second example: Let's invent a text adventure game with trolls, treasures, dungeons, and all of the usual accouterment. If we took a topdown approach, we'd create a general plan of action, draw some maps, invent some monsters, and get things organized.

But we won't. The key to a text adventure is the command line, where the player types something like go west. The program takes apart the sentences and tries to determine what the player wanted to do. All text adventure games do this with a routine called a parser. Let's begin with the parser routine.

Sentences like fight dragon and wear armor start with an action and end with an object, so we need at least two vocabulary lists and some way to cross-reference acceptable commands. The player can fight a dragon, but can't fight a door. Maybe we should check the action first and narrow down the list from there, so if the player types fight, we go to the list of fightable things.

The list of actions might be in alphabetical order. The program will search from start to finish, looking for a match. But what about a single-word command like west? It would be at the end of an alphabetical list, slowing down the search. There are two solutions: We could search the list from beginning to end, putting the most common commands at the start of the list. Or we could use a binary search, which is similar to the way you look for a name in a phone book, starting in the middle and gradually narrowing down the scope of the search. In this case, you'd begin searching in the middle of the alphabetized list and throw out one half or the other, depending on where the command is located.

Another key question is how time works. Let's say a snarling hobgoblin appears. Do we give the player time to do things like look, inventory, list spells, help, wear armor before deciding to run away? Maybe yes, maybe no.

As you may have guessed, this second approach to designing a program is called bottom-up programming and, in this case, it seems to make more sense than the topdown strategy.

## the geos coumm

Chris T. Asselin
Even in the user-friendly world of GEOS, experience remains the best teacher. This month, we present some helpful techniques collected by an experienced GEOS explorer.

To begin, let's look at a few important tips for new GEOS users.

- If you think you've accidentally ruined the original GEOS disk, you may be able to fix it yourself. Refer to the manual for details of the fairly simple repair process.
- Keep two disk backups of GEOS, one in your disk holder and the other in a place hidden away from heat, cold, moisture, and magnetic sources.
- Make separate geoWrite and geoPaint work disks; this leaves more room for files that you create with the programs. Also, reserve another work disk for text scraps and note files. Data on this disk can later be extracted and stored on geoPaint or geoWrite disks.
- The duplicate option in the file menu is useful for copying PRG, SEQ, REL, and USR files.
- When creating and naming files, use only capital letters when typing the names into dialog boxes. On most screens, it's very difficult to read the lowercase letters in the typeface used for filenames.
- Be careful when selecting options from menus. In some cases, a file deletion option lies right next to a less dangerous choice. The potential for trouble is obvious.
- If you cut or copy any piece of graphics or type and put it into a photo or text scrap, it will overwrite what was previously there.


## Printing Pointers

GEOS assumes that documents will be printed on printers having a resolution of 80 dots per inch. If your printer doesn't conform to this standard, a full-screen geoWrite or
geoPaint document may lose a portion of its right side during printing. To avoid the problem, restrict your GEOS documents to the left threequarters of the total available screen area. Before starting any significant work, make a test of exactly how far to the right you can go. Keep track of the results by using the ruler in geoWrite. For geoPaint, place a fully printable reference line at the top of your document.

If you print a file from the Desktop by dragging it to the printer icon at the bottom of the screen, be careful. A moment's inattention can result in your file falling into the Trash Can and being erased.

## Text Tips

After using italic text, an immediate switchover to plain text will usually result in part of the italicized letters being cut off. The truncated letters will also print incorrectly. Avoid the problem by simply adding a space or two before changing style. (You may see a similar effect in italic type even without changing style. This affects the screen image only. The printout will be normal.)

Use geoWrite to make a printed page showing the different sizes and styles of type fonts that are available in your system. Keep this chart on the wall near your computer. A text reference of this kind is helpful, since the appearance of a printed letter is often quite different from its screen counterpart.

## Ideas For Icons

You can reposition the file icons that appear on the Disk Notepad. Each page of the pad offers eight icon locations-two 4 -icon rows, one above the other. GEOS always utilizes these icon positions in strict order, top left to bottom right. To make a change, pick up the icons you want to move; then drag them down to the margin at the bottom of the Disk Notepad. Once there,
you can drag them back to the pad to set up your preferred arrangement. This is a convenient feature, especially for grouping together icons for multipart programs.

You can use the "Icon Changer" program-found in the January 1987 Gazette-to give your own files a unique look. Just enter the name of the file (for example, ESSAY 1 or STORY 5), and proceed from there.

You may want to put the icon for a frequently used program in the first icon position on page one of the Desktop Notepad. From then on, you can load this file from BASIC by typing LOAD "*", 8 (for BASIC) or LOAD "*" 8,1 (for machine language).

## Painting Plans

The circles produced by geoPaint's circle option look like ovals on the screen. This distortion is intentional, and it results in perfectly round circles when the file is printed.

After establishing a text area in geoPaint, you may find that it's not what you wanted. Unfortunately, text boxes can be very persistent. Just reselect the text option from the menu to remove the existing box, and start anew.

In geoPaint's pixel mode, you can move rapidly around the drawing window by using the scrolling arrows. This returns you to the normal screen, where you can again select an area for pixel editing.

After creating a geoPaint picture, save another copy of the file before making any major changes. This is an essential safeguard since the Undo option can undo only the single, immediately previous stage of your artwork. In GEOS, Undo cannot be used to reverse the effect of an Undo.
Next month, we'll begin a detailed twopart article on writing assembly-language programs for GEOS.

Scott and Keith Elder
Have your say in a big way with this program that produces text twice the size of the normal 64character set.

Sometimes it's nice to spice up the screen with an unusual character set. "DoublePrint" gives you something really unusual-a 20 -column character set.

Why would anyone switch from 40 columns to 20 ? One reason is that the larger the word, the easier it is to read. It may be just the trick you need to capture someone's attention.

With DoublePrint installed in memory, it's easy to switch be-
tween 20 and 40 columns, either in direct or program mode.

## Typing It In

DoublePrint is a machine language program in the form of a BASIC loader. Since it requires accurate typing, use the "Automatic Proofreader" program found elsewhere in this issue when you enter it. Be sure to save a copy to tape or disk when you've finished typing.

When you're ready to see how a screen with 20 columns looks, load the program and type RUN. After the ML program is POKEd into memory, you'll see a genuine 20column screen. Two SYS locations are printed on the screen. The first (SYS 49152) is used to switch to 20


From the author of Fontmaster II comes Fontmaster 128, an enhanced version for the Commodore 128. This powerful word processor with its many different print styles (fonts), turns your dot matrix printer into a more effectual tool. Term papers, newsletters, and foreign languages are just a few of its many applications.

[^7]columns; the second (SYS 49391) is used to switch to 40 columns.

Type LIST. As you type, you'll see strange symbols. Press RETURN. Your program will list in 20 columns.

The reason you saw strange characters when you typed LIST concerns the way DoublePrint works. As far as the computer is concerned, the 20 -column screen is not real. DoublePrint intercepts the CHROUT routine. Whenever the computer prints to the screen (excluding when you are typing), DoublePrint prints each letter twice-once in normal mode and once in reverse mode. The character set is redefined so that the normal character definition holds the left half of the letter and the reversed character definition holds the right half of the definition. When the two halves are printed next to each other by the new CHROUT routine, one large character is the result.

Try this: Type an $A$. Then, switch to reverse mode (CTRL-RVS ON ) and press $A$ again. The whole letter appears. Now try an immediate mode command. Go to a blank line and type PRINT "HELLO". Again, you won't be able to read what you're typing. When you press RETURN, HELLO is printed to the screen correctly.

Now go back to 40 columns by typing SYS 49391 . You'll see more clearly how the 20 -column screen is constructed.

The program loads at 49152 (\$C000). If you want to use the 20column mode in your own BASIC programs that require keyboard entry from the user, you'll need to write your own input routine using the GET command rather than INPUT.
See program listing on page 83 . 쥰

# Programming Books 

## from COMPUTE!

COMPUTE! Books offers a line of programming books for the intermediate to advanced Commodore 64 and 128 users. These reference books take you beyond BASIC and into machine language programming, helping you learn about memory maps, addresses, the new GEOS, and time-saving routines you can add to your own programs.

## COMPUTEI's 128 Programmer's Guide

Editors of COMPUTEI
ISBN 0-87455-031-9 444 pages A complete guide to the Commodore 128, this book explores BASIC 7.0, shows you how to create graphics and sounds, explains how to program peripherals. and introduces you to machine language programming.
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## Mapping the Commodore 128

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ISBN 0-87455-060-2
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The comprehensive memory map and programmer's guide that provides a detalled explanation of the inner workings of the Commodore 128 including memory management, BASIC 7.0. I/O chip register, the operating system. system RAM, and more.
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Todd Heimarck and Patrick Parrish
ISBN 0-87455-085-8
592 pages
This collection of machine language routines is a must for every Commodore 128 and 64 machine language programmer. Scores of these routines can simply be inserted into your own programs. Included is the assembly language code with easy-to-understand documentation and instructions. There is a companion disk available for $\$ 12.95$ that includes all the programs in the book (858BDSK).
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ISBN 0-87455-081-5
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# User Group Update 

Caroline D. Hanlon, Editorial Assistant

This list includes updated entries to our annual "Guide to Commodore User Groups," which last appeared in the May and June 1987 issues.

When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a self-addressed envelope with postage that is appropriate for the country to which you're writing.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to:
COMPUTE! Publications
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Greensboro, NC 27403
Attn: Commodore User Groups

## User Group Notes

Newark Computer Users Group (NCUG), Inc. has changed its address to 11 Allandale Dr., Apt. L12, Newark, DE 19713.
The correct address for South Orange Commodore Klub (SOCK) is 25401 Champlain Rd., Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

New Listings

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Gilpin County Commodore Users, 2881 Dory Hill Rd., Golden, CO 80403

## FLORIDA

Central Florida Commodore Users Club, P.O. Box 547326, Orlando, FL 32854-7326

## GEORGIA

Savannah Commodore User Group, P.O. Box 1171, Savannah, GA 31402-1171

## KANSAS

Mid-Kansas Commodore Club, 1509 Hubbard, Great Bend, KS 67530

## LOUISIANA

Southeast Louisiana Commodore Users' Group P.O. Box 1138, Gray, LA 70359

## MISSOURI

Southwest Missouri Commodore Users Group 1510 South St., Aurora, MO 65605

## NEW YORK

Elite Users Group, 151 DuBois Ave., Sea Cliff, NY 11579

## WASHINGTON

Renton Commodore User Group, 142 Blaine Ave. NE, Renton, WA 98056

Outside The U.S.

## ARMED SERVICES

U.S. Naval Station Guantanamo Bay Cuba Computer Users Group, 0S1 Merkling, FTG Box 605, FPO New York, NY 09593

## CANADA

Barrie User Group, P.O. Box 1028, Barrie, Ont. Canada L4M 5E1

## NEW ZEALAND

N.Z. Commodore User's Group (Sth Ak) Inc. P.O. Box 895, Papakura, Auckland, New Zealand

## PUERTO RICO

Guaynabo Commodore Users Club (GUC), H-15 Falcon St., Sierra Berdecia, Guaynabo, P.R. 00657
STUBBIES, Calle 3 J22 Vega Baja Lakes, Vega Baja, P.R. 00763

# Impossible Scroll 

J. Kelly

Even if you're a veteran Commodore 64 user, there may still be a few tricks that you haven't seen. Here's one-a program that puts fine-scrolling text in the screen border. A disk drive is required.

Text resides within certain boundaries on the Commodore 64. It sits in a screen "window" of 40 columns by 25 rows. The VIC chip allows you to vary the size slightlythe horizontal size can be changed to 38 columns; the vertical, to 24 rows. These changes were included in the VIC chip to allow smoothscrolling letters (or redefined characters) to appear on the screen piece by piece instead of popping onto the screen fully formed.

But it is possible to trick the VIC chip into displaying text and graphics even further down the screen into the border's domain. "Impossible Scroll" does just that.

## Typing It In

Program 1 is written in machine language, so you'll need to type it in with "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX asks for a starting and an ending address, respond with the following values:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Starting address: } & \mathbf{C 0 0 0} \\ \text { Ending address: } & \mathbf{C 3 0 7}\end{array}$
Be sure to save a copy to disk before exiting MLX. Use the name SCROLL.ML when you save the program-Program 2 looks for a
file with that name.
Program 2, written in BASIC, is a demo program that shows off the possibilities of Impossible Scroll. Type the program in and save it to the same disk that you used to save Program 1.

When you're ready to see the demo, load Program 2 and type RUN. You'll see a scrolling message below the normal limits of the screen.


Display fine-scrolling text across the bottom of the screen with this surprising technique. A demonstration program is included.

## Sprites Only

Where do these phantom characters come from? There's no memory reserved for characters beyond the boundaries of the normal screen. The answer lies in the sprite capa-
bility of the 64 . Sprites can exist on or off the active portion of the screen. Normally, when a sprite leaves the active area, it seems to pass below the border as it disap-pears-the border has a higher priority than the sprites. Actually, the VIC chip keeps track of the sprite even when it is hidden by the border. In fact, sprite collisions can happen outside the visible area of the screen.

There's only one question remaining. How can we turn off the border to see the sprites underneath? That trick involves the vertical fine-scrolling function of the VIC chip. With careful timing, we can confuse the chip. By setting the SCROLY register at location \$D011 to 25 -row mode and then switching to 24 -row mode in the last line of text (by using a raster interrupt), the VIC chip never realizes that it should begin displaying the border. The top and bottom portions of the border disappear. (The left and right portions of the border remain, however.)

By modifying the demo program and using it in conjunction with your own routines, you can make the most of these special video effects.
[Ed. Note: Because this program takes the VIC-II chip beyond its design specifications, the display created by this program may differ from one computer to another.]
See program listings on page 86 .




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# Video Slide Show For The 128 

Paul W. Carlson

Your graphics creations come to life with this versatile program that loads and instantly displays a sequence of your best hi-res and text artwork and your most impressive business graphics. Requires a disk drive.

Slide show programs are useful for computer-club demonstrations, teaching, business meetings, or just for showing off your artwork to relatives and friends. "Video Slide Show for the $128^{\prime \prime}$ allows you to display any number of hi-res, multicolor, or standard text screens in any order.

## Typing It In

To get started, type in lines $10-380$ and 1000-1020 from the program listing and save the resulting program to disk. The remaining lines (400-450) comprise an example set of DATA statements for a fivescreen slide show.

When you're ready to make a custom slide show, load the program and add a DATA line for each picture that you wish to display. Follow the format of the example DATA statements. Each entry must begin with a letter code- $H$ for hires, $M$ for multicolor, or $S$ for standard character mode. An $X$ signifies the end of the slide show. The next item in each DATA statement is the name of the file containing the screen image. If the file is a multicolor graphics screen or a text screen, a file containing the color memory is also loaded. This file must have the same filename as the
picture file, with the addition of a .CRAM extension. For example, a text file named TEXT1 must have a color memory file called TEXT1 .CRAM. The last two numbers in each DATA statement select the codes for the border and background colors that you wish to display with the screen. For your convenience, here is a list of color codes:

| 0 | Black | 8 | Orange |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | White | 9 | Brown |
| 2 | Red | 10 | Light Red |
| 3 | Cyan | 11 | Dark Gray |
| 4 | Purple | 12 | Medium Gray |
| 5 | Green | 13 | Light Green |
| 6 | Blue | 14 | Light Blue |
| 7 | Yellow | 15 | Light Gray |

I've included a sample subroutine at line 1000 for introducing the slide show. You can write your own if you like. If you'd rather just skip the introduction, delete line 20.

When you've finished entering the DATA lines for the screens you wish to display, save the program with a new name-you'll want to keep the first program for making later slide shows.

## Saving For Display

Before you can have a slide show, you must have pictures to display. The 128's BSAVE command will
come in handy.
To create a picture, you must begin with a program that draws something on the screen. Add lines to the program so that it saves the screen after the picture is displayed.

For high-resolution displays (GRAPHIC 1 mode), only the video matrix and bitmap need to be saved. Use this statement:
BSAVE "filename",P7168 TO P16192
For a multicolor display (GRAPHIC 3 mode), the video matrix and bitmap are saved in one file and the color RAM is saved in another file. Use these statements:

## BSAVE "filename",P1024 TO P16192

POKE 1,PEEK(1)AND254
BSAVE"filename.CRAM",P55296 TO P56296
POKE 1,PEEK(1) OR 1
Be sure that the second filename differs from the first only in the .CRAM extension. For example, if you use PIC3 as the name of the file to contain the video matrix and bitmap, the name of the color RAM file should be PIC3.CRAM. The .CRAM file should not be listed in the DATA statements-the program will look for the file on its own. The first POKE statement causes the processor to use block 0 of color RAM when it executes the second BSAVE statement. (The processor normally uses block 1 of color RAM, even when the VIC chip is displaying data contained in block 0 .) The second POKE statement cancels the first.

For standard character mode
(GRAPHIC 0, the default mode), use these statements:
BSAVE "filename",P1024 TO P2024 BSAVE "filename.CRAM",P55296 TO P56296

As for multicolor graphics mode, the second filename must be the same as the first, but with the extension .CRAM. No POKEs are needed because standard character mode uses block 1 of color RAM, the default.

To use Video Slide Show, load the program, make sure that all the files specified in the DATA statements are on the disk in the drive, and type RUN. The introductory screen will be displayed. After the drive light goes off, press any key to instantly display the first screen
and load the next. Progress through the pictures by pressing any key.

## How It Works

The 128 has two 64 K banks of RAM and two 1 K blocks of color RAM. The VIC chip can be instructed to use either of the two 64 K RAM banks and either of the two 1 K blocks of color memory. The program loads the display data into bank 1 and block 1 while the VIC chip is looking at bank 0 and block 0 . When a key is pressed, the VIC chip looks at bank 1 and block 1 while the display data is loaded into bank 0 and block 0 , and so on.

You may wonder why the program contains so many PEEKs and POKEs. Why not use the GRAPHIC
command to change modes? The reason is that the screen editor has to be disabled (the POKE 216,255 in line 70) so that the program can put display data in places other than where the editor expects to find it. With the screen editor disabled, the program needs to do all the setup work that the screen editor normally would do.

A substantial amount of the program does nothing but insure that the program terminates gracefully if an error is encountered. This is necessary because if the program terminates while the video is in anything but a default configuration, not even RUN/STOP-RESTORE will clear it up.
See program listing on page 78.


# SpeedSort 

Kjell Strand

This program alphabetizes large string arrays in mere seconds. Written entirely in machine language, it's a valuable utility for BASIC programmers who need to sort lists quickly. For the 64.

In the past few years, COMPUTE!'s Gazette has published several sorting routines. The program " 128 Quicksort" from the December 1986 issue runs on the 128. It alphabetizes a list of 100 elements in 0.833 seconds; 1000 elements in 12.083 seconds. Another program, "UltraSort," is faster, sorting 1000 elements in 8.32 seconds.
"SpeedSort" is even faster. Here are some sample times:

| 100 elements | 0.15 seconds |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1000 elements | 1.883 seconds |
| 2000 elements | 4.133 seconds |
| 3000 elements | 6.583 seconds |

SpeedSort was designed for a specific purpose and optimized for speed, so there are certain minor limitations you must remember. First, it works only on string arrays; you can't sort numeric arrays. Second, the string array must be onedimensional (only one number in parentheses); you can't use it to sort multidimensional arrays. Finally, you can tell SpeedSort where to start sorting within the array, but you can't tell it where to stop sorting. It always sorts to the end of the array.

## Using SpeedSort

Since SpeedSort is written in machine language, it must be entered with the "MLX" machine language entry program published elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for a starting address and an ending address for the data you'll be entering. For SpeedSort, use the following values:

[^8]SpeedSort is only 687 bytes long, so it shouldn't take long to type it in. When you have finished, save a copy of the program with the name SPEEDSORT (the example program below looks for a file with that name).

To use SpeedSort, load it into memory with a statement of the form LOAD "SPEEDSORT",8,1. From within a BASIC program, include this line as the first in the program:

## 1 IF $\mathrm{A}=0$ THEN $\mathrm{A}=1$ : LOAD "SPEEDSORT",8,1

Anytime you want to sort an array, you have to tell SpeedSort the name of the array and the starting point for the sort. If the array is called $B \$$ and the first element to be sorted is number 1, you'd use SYS 49152, $\mathrm{B} \$(1)$. If you'd like to begin sorting at element 0 , use SYS 49152, $\mathrm{B} \$(0)$ instead. You may also start the sort at any other point within the array-the tenth string, for example-and you may sort any one-dimensional array currently in memory.

If you attempt to sort a numeric array such as $A(1)$, you'll see a TYPE MISMATCH ERROR. If you include the name of a multidimensional array such as $A \$(0,0)$, it will return a SYNTAX ERROR.

To test SpeedSort, run this program:
FC 1 1 IFW=1THEN6
QF 20 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC. \{SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
AD 3ø POKE5328の, 1ø: POKE53281,1 Ø: PRINT" $\{$ CLR] (BLK)
\{3 SPACES $\}$ COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE! PUB., INC."
AA $4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(1ø)"ALL RIGHTS [SPACE] RESERVED"
DB $5 \emptyset \mathrm{~W}=1:$ LOAD" ${ }^{2}$ SPEEDSORT" 8,1
JB 60 INPUT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}HOW MAN Y RANDOM STRINGS TO CREA TE"; N
PK $7 \varnothing$ DIMAS(N):PRINT"\{CLR\} [DOWN \} CREATING "N" RANDOM \{SPACE\}STRINGS": A=RND (-T I)

AX $8 \varnothing$ FORI=1TON:PRINTI; CHRS (14 5): $\mathrm{N} 1=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 1 \varnothing+1): \mathrm{A}$
$\$="$ ": FORJ $=1$ TON 1
AD $90 \mathrm{BS}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 26+65$
)): $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{B} \$: \operatorname{NEXT}: \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{A}$ \$: NEXT
CR $10 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}PRESS ANY KEY TO START SORT"
PK 110 GETS $\$: I F S \$="$ THEN $11 \varnothing$
EK $12 \sigma \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{TI}: S Y S 49152, \mathrm{~A}$ ( $\varnothing$ ): T 2 =TI: PRINT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}DO NE\{2 DOWN \}"
XC $13 \varnothing$ MTS $=$ STR $\$((T 2-T 1) / 6 \emptyset): P R$ INT N"ELEMENTS SORTED I N"LEFT\$(MT\$,6)" SECONDS

SC $14 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN $\}$ PRESS ANY KEY FOR SORTED LIST [DOWN ]"
CC 150 GETS $\$$ :IFS $\$={ }^{\prime \prime}$ "THEN15
CB 160 FORI $=1$ TON: PRINTAS(I):NE XT
The example program builds an array of random strings of the size you specify. If you enter a large number, like 3000 , be prepared for a long wait. Generating all those random strings takes much longer than sorting them.

For maximum speed, the example program turns off the screen with POKE 53265,0 and turns it back on with POKE 53265,27. A note of warning: If you use this technique in your own programs and an error occurs while the screen is blank, the error message will be invisible. If the screen blanks for too long, either press RUN/STOPRESTORE or blindly type POKE 53265,27.
See program listing on page 83 .



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# Program Appender 

Joseph R. Charnetski

This short utility—only nine lines—offers a quick and easy way to combine disk-based programs. For the Commodore 128, 64, Plus/4, and 16. A disk drive is required.

After you've been programming for a while, you probably find yourself writing programs that contain routines which are similar or identical to those you've written before. To avoid retyping even short routines, many programmers keep a diskbased library of frequently used routines; then, whenever these routines are needed, they're appended to the program being written.

Although there are several ways to combine programs, the technique common to each of these involves moving the start-ofBASIC address to two locations below the current end-of-BASIC address. Then, after a second program is loaded into memory, the pointers are reset to the original start-of-BASIC so the second program will be added-or append-ed-to the end of the first. The PEEK addresses required to determine the start- and end-of-BASIC as well as the POKE addresses to reposition the pointers are usually performed in direct mode by the programmer. If several programs must be combined, the repetitive PEEKs and POKEs can be tedious. There is an easier way.

## Quick And Easy

"Program Appender," the short BASIC program accompanying this article, offers a quick and easy way of combining as many BASIC programs as you like. It works on the Commodore 128, 64, Plus/4, or 16 with a disk drive. Program Appender uses the technique described above; however, you need only enter the name of the program you wish to append-no PEEKs and no POKEs are required. The pointers are automatically manipulated from inside the program. The dynamic keyboard technique is used to load the program to be appended and to reset the pointers, which enables the programs to be combined.

To use the program, type it in using "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, and save a copy to disk. The program works as is on the 64. If you're using a 128 , you need to substitute the following for the first line of the program:
$1 \mathrm{BU}=1319: \mathrm{BC}=239: \mathrm{Sl}=43: \mathrm{S} 2=4$ 4:A=PEEK(S1):B=PEEK(S2):C $=\operatorname{PEEK}(45): D=\operatorname{PEEK}(46)$

If you're using a Plus/4 or 16, sub-
stitute this line:
$1 \mathrm{BU}=842: \mathrm{BC}=2 \varnothing 8: \mathrm{Sl}=45: \mathrm{S} 2=46$ : $A=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{Sl}): \mathrm{B}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{S} 2): \mathrm{C}=$ $\operatorname{PEEK}(4624)$ : $\mathrm{D}=\operatorname{PEEK}(4625)$

After you've saved a copy to disk, load the program and type RUN. You're asked for the filename of the program you wish to append. Type it in and press RETURN. When the cursor reappears, the program has been appended to the program in memory.

It's important to note that the first line of each program to be appended should have a higher line number than the highest line number of the program in memory. You can run Program Appender again and again to combine many programs. When you finish using the program, you can delete it from memory by typing QUIT in response to the filename prompt. You can then save a copy of your combined programs on disk. Be sure to use a unique filename.
See program listing on page 83.

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# DOS Plus 

Michael J. Castor

This high-powered utility provides all the features of the DOS Wedge-plus 16 additional functions, relocatability, and the ability to be customized so users can tailor it to their own specifications. For the 64 with a disk drive.
"DOS Plus" duplicates the commands of the Commodore DOS Wedge with the addition of ten commands, five assigned function keys, and an escape key. DOS Plus allows the user to load any file to any location in random access memory (RAM), or to save from any location in RAM. It provides a simplified VERIFY command; a command which loads and runs a BASIC program; and decimal, hexadecimal (hex), and binary conversion. DOS Plus allows you to specify default colors for text, border, and background. Finally, the program is completely relocatable. Instructions are given below for the user who wants to customize the commands to suit his or her own taste. All of its commands can be executed from within a BASIC or machine language (ML) program. DOS Plus doesn't affect the speed of BASIC programs, and it uses the same amount of memory $(1 \mathrm{~K})$ as the DOS Wedge.

## Typing It In

Although DOS Plus is $1 \mathrm{~K}(1023$ bytes to be precise) of pure ML, the program listed is a 1.5 K program called a relocator. When it is run, it moves DOS Plus into memory and activates it. To type in the program, you'll have to use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, answer the initial prompts as follows:

## Starting address: 0801 <br> Ending address: 0D30

After entering the DOS Plus relocator, be sure to save a copy to disk before running it. To run the DOS Plus relocator, just load it and
run it as if it were a BASIC program. Instructions are given below for saving DOS Plus after it has been created by the relocator.

## DOS Plus Commands

There are 19 commands recognized by DOS Plus (see Table 1). All commands require the at symbol (@) in the first space of a line, followed by the command letter or character. Some commands require additional parameters.

The text parameter is any string of characters. DOS Plus doesn't check the string for correct syntax, but simply uses it as given.

The name parameter represents the name of a file on disk. Any text found within quotation marks will be considered a filename. This allows you to use a directory listing. For example, the following line will load GAME into memory:

## @/3 "GAME" PRG

The 3 is a remnant from the directory listing which indicates file length in blocks; it is ignored, as is PRG. If no quotation marks are found, all text following the command is considered to be a filename. Thus the following example also loads GAME:
@/GAME
Note that leading spaces are considered part of the filename so that the following example would load " GAME" rather than "GAME":

## @/ GAME

Note also that quotation marks take precedence over other text. Thus @/GAME" would result in a
missing filename error, since DOS Plus tries to find a name following the quotation marks, but doesn't. One last note: Trailing quotation marks are not necessary except to exclude unwanted information like PRG or to include trailing spaces.

The address, number, and value parameters represent numeric values. DOS Plus accepts values in decimal, hexadecimal, and binary, so it recognizes 49152, \$C000, or $\% 1100000000000000$ as the same value. Values must not have leading spaces. If, however, another parameter is to follow a value, one space must separate the two. If DOS Plus doesn't understand a value, an ILLEGAL QUANTITY ERROR message is returned.

## DOS Plus Commands

The following is a detailed description of all DOS Plus commands. Also refer to Table 1.

## @

Reads the disk error channel and displays it.

## @text

Sends the string text to the drive command channel. For example, to rename a file you might use @R0: NEW=0:OLD.
@\$text
Lists the directory of the disk on the screen. Pressing the space bar will freeze the display, after which pressing any key will continue the listing. Pressing RUN/STOP will end the display. The text parameter is an optional string of characters defining a limited directory listing. Examples:
@
@s:?DOS
@s:- $=$ P

## @/name

Loads a BASIC program. When this is done, the end-of-load address is displayed. This is the address, plus one, of the last byte loaded.
@†name
Loads a BASIC program and then runs it.

## @+name

Saves to disk the BASIC program in memory. When this is done, the disk error channel is read and displayed.

## @?name

Compares the BASIC program in memory to the file on disk named name. When this is done, the ending address of the disk file is displayed. If this value isn't the same as the ending address of the program in memory, a ?VERIFY ERROR message is printed.

## @\%name

Loads a program file into memory at the address from which it was saved, after which the ending address of the load is displayed.

## @!address 1 address 2 name

Saves the contents of memory from address1 to address 2 minus one. The error channel is then read. For example,

## @! $\$ C C 00$ \$CFFF .DOS

would save DOS Plus to disk with .DOS as the filename. Note that the last byte saved would be the one at \$CFFE, not \$CFFF.
@:name
Compares a disk file with memory, starting at the file's load address. The ending address of the disk file is displayed, followed by ?VERIFY ERROR if the data read from disk doesn't match the contents of the corresponding area of memory.

## @*address name

Loads a file into memory starting at the specified address. After the file is loaded, its ending address is displayed.

## @;address name

Compares a file with memory, starting at the specified address. The ending address of the file is displayed, followed by a ?VERIFY ERROR message if the data read from disk doesn't match the contents of the specified area of memory.

## @Sname

Deletes from the disk the file named name. This command doesn't actually exist in the DOS Wedge, which requires that you send a scratch command to the disk drive's command channel. Thus, the only way to scratch a file with the DOS Wedge is to enter S0:name.

Instead, DOS Plus locates the filename, adds SO: to the front of it and sends it to the drive's command channel. This enables you to use a directory listing to scratch files. For example, the following will delete GAME from the disk:
@S "GAME" PRG

However, S0:GAME will try to scratch the file 0:GAME because DOS Plus actually sends the command S0:0:GAME to the drive.

## @£name

Displays the load address of a file. This is the address at which the file will start loading if you LOAD "name" 8,1 or @\%name. This command is especially useful when you can't remember a machine language program's SYS address (most ML programs start at their load addresses) or when you are using DOS Plus to copy non-BASIC program files as described below.

## @\#number

Sets the DOS Plus device number (normally 8) to number. The device number determines which drive DOS Plus will access. The most common number for a second disk drive is 9 .

## @Q

Deactivates DOS Plus commands and functions.
@F
Turns on the IRQ-driven functions which are deactivated by RUN/ STOP-RESTORE. It also automatically displays the default colors.
(See f1 below.)

## @X

Disables the IRQ-driven functions.

## @=value

Converts a hexadecimal value (with the symbol \$ as a prefix) to a decimal value (with no prefix), a decimal value to hexadecimal, or a binary value (with the symbol \% as a prefix) to the default numeric type (seebelow). For example, $@=\$ C C 00$ will return 52224.

## DOS Plus Functions

When the IRQ functions are activated, as they are when DOS Plus is first RUN, six keys perform special functions. These are five color keys and an escape key.

Escape Key. When in quote or insert mode in the 64's screen editor, you can easily escape by holding down the CTRL key and pressing
the $\leftarrow$ key. Both insert and quote modes are then canceled.

Color Keys. Five function keys ( $\mathrm{f} 1, \mathrm{f} 2, \mathrm{f} 3, \mathrm{f} 5$, and f 7 ) are given functions to ease the changing of colors on the 64 . The selected colors are those display colors (text, background, and border) which you prefer. Their default values are, respectively, white, black, and dark gray.
f1 Displays the default colors.
f2 Makes the colors currently on the screen the new default colors.
f3 Changes the text color. (All 1000 color-memory nybbles are set to this color.)
f5 Changes the background color.
f7 Changes the border color.

## Using DOS Plus In <br> A Program

DOS Plus is primarily an immedi-ate-mode utility, to be used outside of program mode. It can, however, be used while a program is running, either from the keyboard or from the program itself.

Most BASIC and many ML programs will leave the IRQ vector unchanged when they are run, thereby allowing you to use DOS Plus's escape key and color keys. Occasionally this could cause problems. If you experience difficulty, use the @X or @Q commands to deactivate them.

To use a function key under program control, the following subroutine can be used:

## 10 POKE 631,ASC("key"):POKE 198,

$1: I=T I$
20 IF I=TI GOTO 20 30 POKE 198,0:RETURN
Insert any function-key symbol between the quotation marks in line 10. The program simply pokes the key into the keyboard buffer and then waits for an IRQ to perform the function. It then removes the key from the buffer.

Using DOS Plus commands from a BASIC program is also quite easy. Simply POKE the text of the command into the INPUT BUFFER and then call DOS Plus to execute it. The following program illustrates this by requesting a DOS command and then executing it.
10 DCS = " ":INPUT"DOS
COMMAND";DC\$
20 IF DC $\$="$ "THEN END
30 FOR L=1 TO LEN(DC\$)
40 POKE $511+\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{DC} \$, \mathrm{~L}, 1)$ )
50 NEXT:POKE $511+\mathrm{L}, 0$
60 SYS 52224+3:GOTO 10

As written, the program requires that a character precede the actual command. That character, normally @, is POKEd into 512, but is not checked by DOS Plus. A zero byte must follow the command. The address for the SYS is the base address of DOS Plus, wherever it is located, plus 3.

## Moving DOS Plus Around

The DOS Wedge, like nearly all machine language programs, is made to exist in one, and only one, area of memory. Attempting to run it after loading it anywhere other than $\$ C C 00$ will cause it to crash. DOS Plus, however, is moved into memory by the relocater program, which alters it to exist at any memory address.

Relocating DOS Plus is easy. First, load the relocater program. Do not run it. Instead, list it. The following will appear on the screen:

## 52224 SYS2132

The line number is the address where DOS Plus will be located. Changing the line number changes the address. It's that simple.

If you don't care to resave the relocater, you may type NEW and then reenter the line. If you wish to resave the relocater, enter the current line number alone and press RETURN. Then reenter the line with a new line number. Finally, save the relocater under a different name.

## Customizing DOS Plus

If you prefer different commands, colors, or keys, DOS Plus can easily be customized to suit your tastes. The relocater program can be changed in three ways: by changing the location of DOS Plus in memory, by setting the device number and the selected colors, and by changing the command codes themselves.

Within the relocater program is a table which holds values used by DOS Plus. The addresses and default values are shown in Table 2. By changing these values with POKEs and then saving this modified relocater you can make your own version of DOS Plus. Some words of caution are in order, however. First, you should not change any of the values in the table to zero. Zero is used as a specialpurpose flag by the relocater. Second, be certain you're POKEing in

Table 1: DOS Plus Commands And Functions

| Command | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
| @ | Read error channel * |
| @text | Send command * |
| @\$text | Display directory * |
| @/name | Load BASIC program * |
| @tname | Run BASIC program * |
| @-name | Save BASIC program * |
| @?name | Verify BASIC program |
| @\%name | Load ML program * |
| @!address1 address2 name | Save ML program |
| @:name | Verify ML program |
| @*address name | Load at address |
| @;address name | Verify at address |
| @Sname | Scratch file |
| @Ename | Display load address |
| @\#number | Set device number* |
| @Q | Quit (exit) DOS Plus* |
| @F | Turn on IRQ functions |
| @X | Turn off IRQ functions |
| $@=$ value | Perform value conversion |
| $f 1$ | Display default colors |
| f2 | Set default colors |
| f3 | Increment text color |
| $f 5$ | Increment screen color |
| $f 7$ | Increment border color |
| CTRL-- | Escape key |

## Table 2: DOS Plus Memory Map

| Location | Value | Default | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2230 | 128 | Hex | Numeric output type |
| 2231 | 8 | 8 | Device number |
| 2232 | 1 | White | Text color |
| 2233 | 128 | Black | Screen color |
| 2234 | 11 | Dark Gray | Border color |
| 2235 | 64 | @ | Command character |
| 2236 | 6 | CTRL-- | Escape-key character |
| 2237 | 36 | \$ | Directory (can't change) |
| 2238 | 47 | 1 | Load BASIC program |
| 2239 | 37 | \% | Load ML program |
| 2240 | 94 | $\uparrow$ | Run BASIC program |
| 2241 | 42 | * | Load at address |
| 2242 | 63 | ? | Verify BASIC program |
| 2243 | 83 | S | Scratch |
| 2244 | 81 | Q | Quit |
| 2245 | 58 | Q | Verify ML program |
| 2246 | 59 | ; | Verify at address |
| 2247 | 95 | + | Save BASIC program |
| 2248 | 33 | ! | Save ML program |
| 2249 | 70 | F | Turn on IRQ functions |
| 2250 | 35 | \# | Set device number |
| 2251 | 61 | $=$ | Numeric conversion |
| 2252 | 92 | £ | Display load address |
| 2253 | 88 | X | Turn off IRQ functions |

the right place. Finally, be sure to use a backup of the relocater, just in case.

The first byte in the table determines if numeric values such as load addresses, ending addresses, and binary conversions will be displayed in decimal or hex. A value greater than 127 will select hex.

The second byte holds the default device number, changed tem-
porarily by the @\# command. This value will usually be 8 or 9 .

The next three bytes hold the default colors, changed temporarily by f2. POKE these locations with values $1-15$. Since you can't use zero, use 128 for black.

The last 19 bytes hold the codes for the command character, the escape key, and each DOS Plus command. By changing these val-

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ues, you can modify the program to use @L instead of @/, or $>\$$ instead of @\$. The values POKEd here must be Commodore ASCII codes for the desired characters. You can look up the values in charts in the Commodore 64 User's Guide or you can type:

## PRINT ASC("character")

where character is the character whose ASCII code you want to POKE. You must take care that the code you POKE isn't one recognized by the disk command channel. If it is, DOS Plus prevents you from sending that disk command because it believes that you are giving it a DOS Plus command.

Table 2 is a complete memory map of the locations you can change in the DOS Plus relocater program. Note that $\$$ cannot be changed since the $\$$ is part of the filename sent to the drive to load a directory.

## Copying With DOS Plus

Using DOS Plus to copy nonBASIC program files is easy. To copy a file named PROG which resides in memory from \$CC00 to
\$CFFE, do the following: Find the load address of PROG using the command

## @EPROG

DOS Plus responds with the number \$CC00. Load the file using the command

## @\%PROG

DOS gives an ending address of \$CFFF. Save a new copy of the file using the command

## @!SCCO0 SCFFF PROG1

Note that the ending address is used to set the end of the SAVE. In practice, the names and values will differ, but the procedure won't. Note that files which load under ROM cannot be copied using DOS Plus.

## Technical Information

DOS Plus is designed to work with most BASIC extensions, utilities, and BASIC and ML programs. The following information will help you determine compatibility.

DOS Plus changes two vectors when it is activated. The tokenization vector ICRNCH at $\$ 0304$ and
the IRQ vector CINV at $\$ 0314$ are altered so that they point to the equivalent DOS Plus routines.

The original value found in ICRNCH is saved by DOS Plus so that control is passed to the previous ICRNCH routine if a line does not start with @. This allows DOS Plus to work with BASIC extensions which alter ICRNCH, provided that DOS Plus is activated after the BASIC extension.

The CINV vector is not saved by DOS Plus. Instead DOS Plus calls the standard IRQ routine. Any utilities that alter this vector must, therefore, be activated after DOS Plus.

DOS Plus uses very few memory locations. Those that are used are various Kernal variables and the following locations: $\$ 07, \$ 08, \$ 0 \mathrm{~A}$, and $\$ 14-\$ 15$. DOS Plus uses them in the same way BASIC uses them so there is little chance of interference.
See program listing on page 85.

# Screen Dump Set For The 128 

John Huggins

Although these programs for the 128 are short, they do a lot. You can print out a hi-res screen, two screens side-by-side, portions of a screen, or sprite shapes. Requires a seven-pin Commodore printer ( 1525, MPS-801, or MPS-803; or either MPS-1000 or MPS-1200 in Commodore mode).

One of the 128 's strengths is its plethora of powerful graphics commands such as CIRCLE, BOX, DRAW, and others. They make it easy to create detailed high-resolution artwork. But there's no easy way to print out the finished screen. Other computers have a built-in command (or key on the keyboard) to dump the screen to the printer. Not the 128. You can draw shapes and pictures on the screen, but you can't transfer them to paper.

A few short programs solve this problem. The first, " 128 Screen Dump," prints out a hi-res screen. "128 Dual Dump" prints two pictures next to each other. "Window Dump" allows you to set the upper left and lower right corners of the region to be printed, and then it prints out just that portion of the screen. The fourth program, "Sprite Dump" prints the current patterns of the eight sprites.

## Typing Instructions

All five programs are written in BASIC 7.0. Program 1 creates a machine language program called SCREENDUMP.ML on disk. In or-
der to run, the other four programs require this SCREENDUMP.ML file. Programs $2-5$ perform the screen dumps.

After typing in and saving Program 1, run it. Type DIRECTORY (or press the f3 key) to make sure that a program file called SCREENDUMP.ML has been created. You may now use any of the screen dump programs. Note that you should type and run all of the programs from 128 mode, and that Programs 2-5 must be stored on the same disk as the SCREENDUMP.ML file.

Program 2, 128 Screen Dump, begins by asking for a filename. Specify the name of a hi-res graphics screen image that you have BSAVEd with a starting location of $\$ 1 \mathrm{C} 00$ (decimal 7168) or $\$ 2000$ (8192). The screen loads into the hires area, and the hi-res screen dump is sent to the printer.

If you fail to provide a filename, the current contents of hi-res screen memory are printed instead. Screens created in GRAPHIC 1 (hires) mode look the best, although GRAPHIC 3 (multicolor hi-res)
screens will be acceptable. It's important to remember that the foreground color will appear in black ink. If you draw a white circle on a black background, the printout will seem to be reversed, because white is the foreground color on the screen.

Program 3, Dual Dump, is similar to Program 1, but it prints two screens side-by-side. First you're asked for the two filenames for the hi-res pictures. Unlike the first program, Dual Dump does not allow you to use a screen in memory; both graphics files should reside on disk. The next prompt asks if you want the screens to touch each other or to have a space between them. Respond by pressing T or S. The program proceeds to BLOAD and print out both screens.

Program 4, Window Dump, also requests a filename. If you type nothing and press RETURN, the program assumes you wish to print the picture currently in memory. Before the screen dump begins, you must mark the corners of the portion you want to print. Press (or hold down) the keys on the numeric keypad to move the sprite pointers around the screen. The 5 key is neutral. Each of the eight surrounding keys represents one of the points of the compass. Pick the upper left corner, press ENTER to set the position, then pick the lower right corner and press ENTER again
to set that position. The portion of the screen within the specified boundaries is then printed out. Occasionally, you'll discover that the sprite pointers have been changed, especially if you load both the color and bitmap memory from a screen drawn on the 64. If the sprite shapes seem to turn to garbage, add POKE 8184,56: POKE 8185,57 just after the BLOAD in line 180.

The final program, Sprite Dump, prints out copies of the pattern definitions for all eight sprites. As with the other programs, pressing RETURN at the filename prompt will cause the program to work with the shapes currently in memory. The sprites should be stored in the default locations, 3584-4096. Use this program with caution; it destroys any high-resolution screen currently in memory.

Although these programs are written as stand-alone applications, it should be a simple matter to convert them to subroutines you can add to your own programs.

## How It Works

The greatest stumbling block in writing high-resolution screen dump routines is the way screens are stored in memory. The 8000byte bitmap is arranged as 25 groups of 320 bytes. Each line of 320 bytes is further divided into 40 groups of 8 . The 8 bytes ( 64 bits) correspond to an $8 \times 8$ pixel area which occupies the same space as a text-screen character.

Most Commodore printers, however, have only seven pins in their printheads. Collecting the right number of bits from the screen becomes quite a chore.

The 128 's SSHAPE command eliminates this problem. SSHAPE saves a rectangular shape from the hi-res screen into a string. If you examine the contents of the string with ASC and MID\$, you'll see that the characters are just a copy of the screen image plus four trailing descriptive bytes. So, to create a hi-res screen dump for the 128 , start at the right edge and just SSHAPE seven columns of pixels. The ML routine divides the byte values by two and adds 128 (because the printer expects characters in the range 128-255).
See program listings on page 88. …

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# 80-Column Magic For The 128 

Mark W. Pemburn


#### Abstract

Add several useful features and special effects to your 80column BASIC programs with this powerful machine language program. A demonstration program is included to show you how to use the routines in your own programs. A disk drive is required.


The 80 -column display of the 128 is a new frontier for Commodore owners. Machine language programmers are beginning to do truly amazing things with the VDC (Video Display Controller) chip, which controls the 80 -column display. " 80 -Column Magic For The 128 " lets BASIC programmers share some of the power that's available. We'll be going well beyond what's possible in BASIC 7.0.

Multiple windows that can disappear without a trace, screen flipping, and more are possible with 80-Column Magic. First, type in Program 1. Since this is a machine language program, type it in using the 128 version of "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX asks for starting and ending addresses, respond with the following values:

[^9]When you've finished typing in the program, be sure to save a copy to disk with the name MAGIC. (Program 2 looks for a file of this name.)

## Easy Access

Part of the machine language program allows for easy access to the VDC chip via the SYS command. On the 128, SYS allows for parameters to be passed directly to machine language programs. The syntax of the command which allows you to write to the VDC is:
SYS 3163,VDC register number,value
The VDC has 37 registers numbered from 0 to 36 , but we'll be using only a few of the registers here. (For more information on the usage of all the VDC registers, refer to Mapping The Commodore 128 from COMPUTE! Books.)

## Swapping Screens

The VDC chip has its own 16 K of memory that cannot be accessed by the rest of the system, so you cannot use PEEK and POKE to directly view or alter this video RAM. The RAM is organized like this:

```
\$0000-S07FF Screen memory
\$0800-S0FFF Attribute memory
\$1000-S1FFF
\$2000-S3FFF Character definitions
```

Let's see what's possible. Boot
your 128 in 80 -column mode, then BLOAD MAGIC. Now, type in the following BASIC program lines:
10 SYS 3163,18,0
20 SYS 3163,19,0
30 SYS 3163,31,3
Run the program in 80 -column mode. You'll see the letter C (which has a screen code of 3 ) in the upper left corner of the screen.

Register 31 gets the value we wish to place into video RAM and writes it to the address pointed to in registers 18 and 19. (Register 18 holds the high byte of the address, and register 19 holds the low byte.)

With the $C$ still on the screen, change line 10 to read SYS 3163, 18,8 and run the program again. You are now changing attribute memory. The $C$ turns blue (color 3 ). Change the 3 to a 19 to get an uppercase blinking blue letter. Try values from 0 to 255 to see all the variations.

In addition to the WRITE command, Program 1 also supports a READ command. Try this:
10 SYS 3151,30
20 RREG A:PRINT A
These lines print the contents of VDC register 30 .

Unfortunately, it would take a long time to do anything useful from BASIC with these two routines. For this reason, my machine language program also contains
routines to move whole blocks of memory at machine language speed.

Program 2 is a BASIC program which demonstrates the power of 80-Column Magic. Type it in and save it to the disk which contains Program 1. Then, load and run it (it loads Program 1 into memory). Lines $710,730,790$, and 810 contain four SYS calls that move large blocks of memory. The first two move screens within the address space of the VDC, while the others move memory from the VDC to the 128 's RAM or vice versa. Let's take a close look at each one of these calls. SYS $2816,0,16$. This copies the entire 80 -column screen (including attribute memory) into the 4 K free space in the VDC's video memory. SYS $2816,16,0$. This is the same operation in reverse-it copies a screen from the free space area into the screen and attribute memory of the VDC.
SYS 2970,0, address high byte. This call moves the screen from the VDC's video memory to the 128 's

BANK 1 memory. For the high byte of the address, use a number no lower than 6 and no higher than 239. Be sure to use increments of 16 for the various screen storage areas so the screens don't overwrite each other. For example, if you wanted to buffer three screens, you could use 6,22 , and 38 as the high byte of the address. Use SYS 2970,16,address high byte to move the free video memory ( $\$ 1000-\$ 1 F F F)$ instead of the screen memory (\$0000\$0FFF).
SYS 3062,16,address high byte. This call moves a screen from the 128's BANK 1 memory to the free area of VDC video memory. If you've saved a screen with SYS 2970, you can move it into free memory with this SYS, and then you can quickly move it into the screen memory with a SYS 2816,16,0.

## Fast Change

Two other SYS commands are used in the demo. They are used to in-
stantly change all occurrences of an attribute or character to a different attribute or character. For instance, you could turn all blue characters into flashing yellow characters.

Before using the SYS commands that perform these tasks, you must POKE the code of the existing attribute or character into location 253 and the code of the replacement attribute or character into location 254. Typing SYS $2890,8,16$ will change all those attributes in VDC screen memory that match the value in 128 memory location 253 ; it changes them to the value in location 254. SYS 2890,24,32 changes the attributes of a screen stored in the free video RAM. To change all occurrences of one character to another character, SYS $2890,0,8$ or SYS 2890,16,24 for the screen in free video memory. See program listings on page 84 . 민

Modifications and Corrections

- In "Fraction Practice" (June), no matter how you answer the "DO YOU NEED INSTRUCTIONS $(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N})$ ?" prompt, the program will display the instructions for how to play the game. Simply add the following line to correct the problem:

```
RF 55 IF LEFT\$ (IS,1) <>"Y"THEN \{SPACE\}18ø
```

- The cards printed by "Bingo" (June) are apparently too small for some of our readers, one of whom has suggested the following modification for creating larger cards:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { DQ } 1110 & \text { DV=4:TBS="\{17 SPACES }\} " \\
& \text { :PRINTCHRS }(147): \text { PRINT: } \\
& \text { TB=12:S\$="\{4 SPACES\}" } \\
\text { BF } 1115 & \text { ES=CHRS (14):FS=CHR\$ }(15 \\
& \text { } \\
& \text { :GOTO 115Ø: REM DOUBLE } \\
& \text { WIDE, NORMAL TEXT }
\end{aligned}
$$

MC $112 \emptyset \mathrm{DV}=3: \mathrm{TB}=7:$ PRINTCHR ${ }^{(14}$ 7 ) ; CP\$: PRINT: PRINT: PRI

NT: $S \$="\{4$ SPACES $\} ": E \$=$ " ": FS=ES:TBS=ES
RQ $13 \boxminus$ IFDV $=4$ THENPRINT\#4, LEFT \$(TB\$,17)E\$"B"S\$"I"S\$" N"SS"G"S\$"O"FS: PRINT\#4
DD 1305 IFDV=3THENPRINT\#4,"
\{2 SPACES\}B"; S\$;"I"; S ;"N"; S\$;"G"; S\$;"O"
KH 132 PRINT\#4, LEFT\$ (TB\$,TB) ; ES; CS;FS
FK 1336 PRINT\#4, LEFT $\$(\mathrm{~TB} \$, \mathrm{~TB})$; ES;DS;FS
SF 1335 IFDV=4THENPRINT\#4, LEFT S(TBS,TB);ES;D\$;F\$
AQ 1340 PRINT\#4,LEFT $\$(\mathrm{~TB}$, TB) ; ES;
ES 14øø PRINT\#4,"*";F\$
BS $141 \varnothing$ PRINT\#4, LEFT $\$(T B \$, T B)$; ES;DS;FS
CB 1415 IFDV $=4$ THENPRINT\#4, LEFT \$(TBS,TB);ES;D\$;F\$
MC 1420 NEXT I
RS 143 Ø PRINT\#4, LEFT $\$(\mathrm{~TB}$, TB) ; E\$; C\$; F\$
Lines 1230 and 1240 also need to be deleted.

- Several readers have requested information on how to use "SpeedScript Date and Time Stamper" and "Preview-80" together since each of these programs has its own loader to boot SpeedScript. Unfortunately, these two SpeedScript utilities occupy the same area of memory and cannot be used concurrently.
- The program listings for "Power BASIC: Text Framer" (July) are labeled incorrectly. The listing labeled 128 Version is actually the 64 version, and vice versa.


## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Video Slide Show For The 128

Article on page 64.
MG 10 POKE48，64：CLR：TRAP36ø
QF $2 \varnothing$ REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC．－ \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
FC $3 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 SPACES\} $C O P$ YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUB ．，INC．＂
HH $4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED": SLEEP 3
FR 50 GRAPHIC1，1：GRAPHIC $\varnothing, 1$
KH 60 GOSUB1øøø
ЈQ 70 POKE216，255：POKE56576，PE EK（56576）OR3
GM 80 GOSUB210：IFT $\$=$＂X＂THEN190
BX $9 \varnothing$ BLOAD（F\＄），B1：B＝1
EB 1 Iの IFT§＜＞＂H＂THENPOKE1，PEEK （1）OR1：F\＄＝F\＄＋＂．CRAM＂：BL OAD（F\＄）
PH 110 GETKEYAS
BJ 120 GOSUB27ø
CX 130 GOSUB210：IFT\＄＝＂X＂THEN19 $\emptyset$
KM $14 \varnothing$ BLOAD（F\＄）$: B=\varnothing$
KD 150 IFT\＄＜＞＂H＂THENPOKE1，PEEK （1）AND254：F\＄＝F\＄＋＂．CRAM＂ ：BLOAD（F\＄）
HP $16 \emptyset$ GETKEYAS
RR $17 \varnothing$ GOSUB27ø
BB $18 \emptyset$ GOTO8ø
CD 190 POKE216，ø：POKE217，ø：POK E1， 115
PB 2øø POKE54534，4：COLORØ，12：C OLOR1，14：COLOR4，14：GRAP HICD，1：END
CD 210 READT $\$:$ IFT $\$=$＂X＂THENGETK EYAS：RETURN
BR 22 IFT $\$=" M " O R T \$=" H " O R T \$=" S$ ＂THENREADF\＄，BR，BK：RETUR N
CC 230 POKE54534，4：POKE216，Ø： P OKE217，$\varnothing$
QM 24ø GRAPHICø，1：PRINTCHR\＄（14 7）；＂FILE TYPE NOT H，M， OR S＂
KJ 25 Ø PRINT＂PRESS ANY KEY TO \｛SPACE\}EXIT PROGRAM..." ：GETKEYAS
EA 260 T\＄＝＂X＂：RETURN
DB 27ø IFB＝ØTHENPOKE1，PEEK（1）A ND253：ELSEPOKE1，PEEK（1） OR2
JF 280 IFT $\$=$＂S＂THEN $33 \varnothing$
JP 290 POKE53265，PEEK（53265）OR 32
GA 3øø IFT $=$＝＂M＂THENPOKE5327ø，P EEK（53270）OR16
RB 310 IFTS＝＂H＂THENPOKE53276，P EEK（53270）AND239
MJ 32ø POKE53272，12ø：POKE1，PEE K（1）OR4：GOTO 350
PB 33ø POKE53265，PEEK（53265）AN D223：POKE53270，PEEK（ 532 7ø）AND239
MK 346 POKE53272，2ø：POKE1，PEEK
（1）AND 251
RG 350 POKE $54534,4+64$＊B：POKE53 280，BR：POKE53281，BK：RET URN
KG 360 POKE54534，4：POKE216，Ø：P OKE217，$\varnothing:$ POKE1，115：COLO Rø，12：COLOR1， 14 ：COLOR4， 14
AG $37 \emptyset$ GRAPHICØ， $1: I F D S=62$ THENP RINT＂FILE＂；CHR\＄（34）；F\＄ ；CHRS（34）；＂NOT FOUND＂： END
FS 380 PRINTERRS（ER）：END
RK $4 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA H，PIC1， $2, \emptyset$
CQ $41 \sigma$ DATA M，PIC2，$\varnothing, \varnothing$
SD $42 \emptyset$ DATA M，PIC3，1，1
HG 430 DATA S，PIC4，$\varnothing, \varnothing$
XM $44 \varnothing$ DATA $H, P I C 5,9, \varnothing$
XQ 450 DATA $X$
ME 1000 CHAR1， 10,12 ，＂LOADING $F$ IRST SCREEN＂
PA 1010 CHAR1， 10,18 ，＂PRESS ANY KEY AFTER＂
CB 102ø CHAR1，8，2ø，＂THE DRIVE ［SPACE\}LIGHT GOES OFF" ：RETURN

## Exercise Pacer

Article on page 33.
BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC．－ \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
KS $2 \varnothing$ POKE5328の，11：POKE53281，Ø
PM 30 PRINTCHRS（142）CHRS（8）＂ （CLR）\｛YEL\} (DOWN \}
\｛3 SPACES \} COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUB．，INC．＂
PQ $4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（1ø）＂ALL RIGHTS ［SPACE］RESERVED＂：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}READING DATA..."
QR 50 FORI $=1$ TO 332 ：READA： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}$ ： NEXT：IFX＜＞423ø9THENPRINT ＂DATA STATEMENT ERROR．＂： STOP
HF 60 DIMX（2ø1），NAS（201），TL\＄（2 Ø1）：OPEN15，8，15：V＝53248： RESTORE
CB 70 POKE 54296,15 ：POKE54272，1 32：POKE54273，225：POKE542 77，Ø：POKE54278，24ø
CH 80 POKE54279，134：POKE5428ø， 33：POKE54284，15：POKE5428 5，250
SD 9ø POKE54286，106：POKE54287， 110：POKE54291，30：POKE542 92，$\varnothing$
AJ 100 FORS $=832$ TO894：READD1：PO KES，Dl：NEXT：FORS＝896TO9 58：READD2：POKES，D2：NEXT
XK 110 POKE2ø4ø，13：POKE2ø41，14 ：POKEV $+29,3$ ：POKEV $+23,3$ ： POKEV $+39,4$ ：POKEV $+4 \varnothing, 4$
FC 12ø POKEV＋16，3：POKEV＋ø，20：P OKEV $+2,20:$ POKEV $+1,138: P$ OKEV $+3,138$
QC 13ø FORM＝49152TO49357：READD 3：POKEM，D3：NEXT
HF 146 INPUT＂$\{C L R\}$ ENTER TIME O F DAY（HHMM）＂；AS：IFVAL（ AS）＞ 12590 RLEN（AS）＜4THEN $14 \sigma$
XA $150 \mathrm{Hl}=\mathrm{VAL}(\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{A}, 1)): \mathrm{H} 2=$ $\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID}(A S, 2,1))$
FD $160 \mathrm{Ml}=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{A}, 3,1)): \mathrm{M} 2$ $=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{RIGHT} \$(A \$, 1))$
 ）＂：＂RIGHT\＄（A\＄，2）
RG 180 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ IS THIS OK
\｛SPACE\}(Y/N)?"
FE 190 GETD $:$ IFD $=$＂＂ ORD ＜＜＞＂N＂A NDD $\ll>$＂ Y ＂THEN19ø
JF 2 Øø IFD $\$=$＂N＂THEN140
MQ 210 POKE56331，（H1＊16）＋H2：PO KE5633ø，（M1＊16） M M ：POKE 56329， $0:$ POKE56328，ø
XE $22 \varnothing$ IFFL＝1THEN $132 \varnothing$
KE 23ø POKE65ø，128：GOSUB24ø：GO TO31ø
QA 240 LNS $(1)=" * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊末ぇ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
RB 250 LNS（2）＝＂\｛4 SPACES\}\{YEL\}
E6＠
\｛4 SPACES\} 86 TZ＂
 ）＂ER习＂；
PA 270 PRINT＂ $\mathrm{EB}^{3}=$－ 12 SPACES $\}$
K8才EXERCISE PACERE3 3
\｛12 SPACES\}二";
 ＂；：RETURN
XE 290 PRINTLNS（2）：PRINT＂
 ＂：RETURN
FH 3øø PRINT＂\｛3 SPACES\}EMZN
84 TZMEHZ＂：PRINTLN\＄（3）： RETURN
BC $31 \varnothing$ GOSUB29ø：PRINT＂
\｛3 SPACES\}E 2 M习 F1 EG
［H习\｛4 SPACES\}ENTER EXER
CISES／SAVE＂：GOSUB3øø
RM 32ø GOSUB290：PRINT＂
（3 SPACES） E 2 M 习 F3 EG
\＆HZ\｛4 SPACES\}RECALL PRO
GRAM／EDIT／RUN＂：GOSUB3øø
MQ 330 GOSUB29ø：PRINT＂
\｛3 SPACES\}E2 M F5 EG
EH习习 4 SPACES $\}$ FORMAT DIS
KETTE＂：GOSUB3øø
FG 340 GOSUB29ø：PRINT＂

EH习\｛4 SPACES\}EXIT EXERC
ISE PACER＂：GOSUB3øø：GOS UB1710
PH $35 \emptyset$ GETD $\$: I F D \$="$＂THEN35
AD $360 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{D} \$)-132:$ IFD＜1ORD＞ 4THEN35ø
GR $37 \varnothing$ ONDGOTO $53 \varnothing, 890,38 \varnothing, 48 \varnothing$
FD 38ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{WHT\}
\｛ 2 DOWN\}YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO FORMAT A DATA＂
RX 390 PRINT＂DISKETTE．ARE YOU SURE YOU WANT TO
（6 SPACES）DO THIS（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）
？＂：GOSUB171б
 NDD $\ll>$＂N＂THEN4日も
RB $41 \varnothing$ IFD $\$=$＂N＂THEN $22 \varnothing$
SM $42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{2 DOWN\}
\｛WHT\} INSERT YOUR DISK I NTO THE DISK DRIVE．＇
SG $43 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ PRESS $~ \& ~ T O ~$
\｛SPACE\}START FORMATTING －＂：GOSUB171ø
GC $44 \varnothing$ GETDS：IFD\＄く＞＂《＂THEN44ø
DK $45 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃15，＂Nø：EXERCISE D ATA，$\varnothing 1 "$
GG 460 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}
\｛CYN\}\{RVS\}...FORMATTING DISKETTE＂
QG $47 \varnothing$ GOSUB166ø：GOTO22ø
HS $48 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$（ 2 DOWN $\}$
\｛WHT\}YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO EXIT THE PROGRAM．＂
EB 490 PRINT＂ARE YOU SURE YOU （SPACE \}WANT TO DO THIS \｛SPACE\}(Y/N)?": GOSUB171 Ø
QM 500 GETDS：IFDS＝＂＂ORDS＜＜＂Y＂A NDD $\ll>$＂N＂THEN5øø

AP 510 IFD $\$=$＂$N$＂THEN $22 \varnothing$
QG 520 CLOSE15：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":EN D
HC $53 \varnothing$ NAS＝＂＂：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}
\｛2 DOWN\}\{WHT\} NAME OF EX ERCISE PROGRAM：＂：INPUTN AS：IFNAS＝＂＂THEN22ø
AH 540 IFLEN（NAS）$>12$ THEN 530
DC $55 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$＂： $\mathrm{NU}=1$
BQ 560 IFNU $=2 ø \varnothing$ THEN $66 \varnothing$
XA $57 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ \｛WHT\} EVENT
\｛SPACE\} \#"NU"NAME (ENTER \｛RVS\}END $\{\mathrm{OFF}\}$ TO STOP） ：＂：INPUTNAS（NU）
EB $580 \operatorname{IFLEN}(\mathrm{NA}(\mathrm{NU}))>35$ THEN5 7 Ø
DD 59ø IFNAS（NU）＝＂END＂THENNA\＄（ NU ）$=$＂＂$: ~ X=N U-1:$ GOTO66 $\varnothing$
BA $6 ø \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{YEL\}TIME L IMIT FOR EVENT \＃＂NU＂（MM SS）：＂：INPUTTL\＄（NU）
RQ $61 \varnothing$ IFLEN（TLS（NU））$>4$ THEN $6 \varnothing \varnothing$ ER 620 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}[7B\{RVS\}ANY MISTAKES（Y／N）？＂：GOSUB 1710
XH 630 GETDS：IFD\＄＝＂＂ORD\＄＜＞＂Y＂A NDD $\ll>$＂$N$＂THEN636
SD $64 \varnothing$ IFD $\$=" Y$＂THEN57ø
KP $650 \mathrm{NU}=\mathrm{NU}+1$ ：GOTO56ø
GC 660 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} $\{2$ DOWN $\}$ \｛RVS\}EXERCISE PROGRAM:" NAS：PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ NUMBER 0 F EVENTS：＂X
QH $67 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ INSERT YO UR DATA DISKETTE INTO＂
MS $68 \emptyset$ PRINT＂THE DRIVE．
\｛ 2 SPACES $\}$ PRESS $\&$ WHEN \｛SPACE \} READY. ": GOSUB171 Ø
EE 690 GETDS：IFD\＄＜＞＂〈＂THEN69の
BP 7øø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}
\｛CYN\}\{RVS\}...SAVING DAT A＂
GR 710 OPEN1，8，5，＂ø：＂＋NAS＋＂，s， W＂：FORNU＝1TOX：PRINT\＃1，N AS（NU）：PRINT\＃1，TL\＄（NU）： NEXT
CB $72 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃1：CLOSE1：OPEN1，8， 5，＂Ø：＂＋NAS＋＂．IDX，S，W＂：P RINT\＃1，X：PRINT\＃1：CLOSE1
EQ 730 GOSUB1660：IFE＜＞63THEN85 Ø
XH $74 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}\{2$ DOWN $\}$
\｛WHT\}A FILE WITH THE SA ME NAME AS［CYN\}"
QD 750 PRINTNAS＂\｛WHT\} EXISTS O N THE DISK．＂
RD 760 PRINT＂${ }^{[D O W N\} D O ~ Y O U ~ W I S H ~}$ TO REPLACE THE OLD FIL E＂
GS 77ø PRINT＂WITH THE NEW（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）？＂：GOSUB171ø
HK 780 GETD\＄：IFD\＄＝＂＂ORD\＄＜＞＂Y＂A NDD $\$<>$＂N＂THEN78
JA 79ø IFD $\$=$＂N＂THEN82の
KC 8øø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}
\｛CYN\}\{RVS\}...ERASING OL D FILE＂
SF $81 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃15，＂Sø：＂＋NAS：PRIN T\＃15，＂Sø：＂＋NAS＋＂．IDX＂：G ото7øø
PG $82 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛ 2 DOWN $\}$
\｛WHT\}ENTER NEW NAME FOR PROGRAM：＂：GOSUB1710：IN PUTNAS
PD $83 \varnothing$ IFLEN（NAS）＞12THEN82Ø
JK 840 GOTO7øø
DM $85 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\} \｛WHT\}DO YOU WISH TO REP EAT SAVE（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）？＂：GOSUB1 710
CP 86ø GETDS：IFDS＝＂＂ORD\＄く＞＂Y＂A

NDD $\langle$＜＞＂N＂THEN86ø
SC 870 IFD $=$＂ Y ＂THEN66
HD $88 \varnothing$ IFD $=$＝＂N＂THEN22ø
XR $89 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN \}
\｛WHT\} PLACE YOUR EXERCIS
E DATA DISKETTE＂
RE $9 ø 0$ PRINT＂INTO THE DISK DRI VE．$\{2$ SPACES\}ENTER THE"
FR 910 PRINT＂WORKOUT PROGRAM Y OU WANT TO RECALL．＂：GOS UB171ø
QK 92ø NA $\$=" ":$ INPUTNAS：IFNA $\$="$ ＂THEN22ø
RP $93 \varnothing \operatorname{IFLEN}(\mathrm{NA} \$)>12$ THEN $92 \varnothing$
JC $94 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛2 DOWN \}
\｛CYN\} \{RVS\}...RECALLING \｛SPACE\}FILE"
JH 950 OPEN1， $8,5, " \varnothing: "+$ NAS＋＂．ID X，S，R＂：INPUT\＃1，X：CLOSE1
FD 960 OPEN1，8，5，＂0：＂＋NAS＋＂，S， R＂：FORNU＝1TOX：INPUT\＃1，N AS（NU），TLS（NU）：NEXT：CLO SE1
KR 97ø GOSUB1660：IFE＜＞ 1 THEN22ø GX $98 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛ 2 DOWN \} \｛WHT\}PRESS (RVS\} \{YEL\}R \｛OFF\} \{WHT\} TO RUN PACER

CA 990 PRINT＂\｛6 SPACES $\}$ \｛RVS $\}$
\｛YEL\}E\{OFF\}\{WHT\} TO EDI T／REVIEW PROGRAM．＂：GOSU B171ø
DS 1øøø GETDS：IFD\＄＝＂＂ORDS＜＞＂R＂ ANDDS＜＞＂E＂THEN1øøø
FR $1 ø 1 \varnothing$ IFD $\$=$＂$R$＂THEN $132 \varnothing$
GK $1020 \mathrm{NU}=1$
RB 1ø3ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{CYN\} (RVS\}P ROGRAM：＂NAS：PRINT＂
\｛RVS\}NUMBER OF EVENTS: ＂X
MP $104 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}\{$ WHT $\}$ EVENT NAME：＂：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}"NA \＄（NU）
PF 1050 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{WHT\} EVENT NUMBER：＂：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}" NU
SX 1060 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \｛YEL\}TIME \｛SPACE\}LIMIT: ": PRINT" \｛RVS\}"TLS(NU)
SG $107 \emptyset$ PRINT＂${ }^{\text {DOWN }}$ \｛GRN\} PRESS ＜Fl＞TO SEE FIRST EVE NT＂
XH 1 1ø8 PRINT＂PRESS 〈F3＞TO SE E NEXT EVENT＂
FC 1090 PRINT＂PRESS＜F5＞TO SE E PREVIOUS EVENT＂
DG $110 \emptyset$ PRINT＂PRESS 〈F7＞TO SE E LAST EVENT＂
QK 1110 PRINT＂PRESS＜A＞TO ADD ADDITIONAL EVENTS＂
SC $112 \emptyset$ PRINT＂PRESS＜E＞TO EDI T＂
FS 1130 PRINT＂$\left.{ }^{(D O W N}\right\}$ E7 7 PRESS＜ R＞TO RUN PACER＂
DR $114 \sigma$ PRINT＂PRESS＜M＞TO GO \｛SPACE\}BACK TO MAIN ME NU．＂：GOSUB171ø
SQ 1150 GETDS：IFDS＝＂＂THEN1150
QX 1160 IFD $\$=$＂$\{F 1\}$＂THENNU＝1：$G O$ TO1ø3ø
ED 117 IFD $\$=$＂$\left\{F 3\right.$ \}"ANDNU < ${ }^{2} 406 A$ NDNU＜XTHENNU $=N U+1$ ：GOTO 103ø
CA 1180 IFD $=$＂$\{F 5$ \}"ANDNU <> 1 THE NNU＝NU－1 ：GOTO1ø3ø
HK 1190 IFD $\$=$＂\｛F7\}"THENNU=X:GO TO1ø3ø
JH $12 \varnothing$ IFD $=$＂ A ＂THENNU $=\mathrm{X}+1$ ：GOT 057ø
EE 1210 IFD $\$=$＂E＂THEN127ø
RK 122 IFD $\$=$＂R＂ANDFG＝1THENFL＝ $1: F G=\varnothing$ ：GOTO66 $\varnothing$

CS $123 \varnothing$ IFD $\$=$＂M＂ANDFG＝1THENFG $=$ Ø：GOTO66Ø
RS $124 \varnothing$ IFD $\$=$＂R＂THEN $132 \varnothing$
JX 1250 IFD $\$=$＂M＂THEN22 $\varnothing$
KB 1260 GOTO115
XD $1270 \mathrm{FG}=1$ ：INPUT＂$\{$ DOWN \} $\{\mathrm{WHT}\}$ ENTER NEW NAME：＂；NAS（N U）
CJ $128 \varnothing \operatorname{IFLEN}(\mathrm{NA}(\mathrm{NU}))>35$ THEN 1 $27 \varnothing$
XR $129 \varnothing$ INPUT＂\｛DOWN\}\{YEL\}ENTER NEW TIME LIMIT（MMSS） ：＂；TLS（NU）
BQ $1360 \operatorname{IFLEN}(T L \$(N U))>4$ THEN 12 $9 ø$
EA $131 \varnothing$ GOTO1ø3ø
QX 1320 FL＝$\varnothing: F G=\emptyset:$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\} "$
RQ 1330 PRINT＂\｛HOME $\}$（ 6 DOWN\}
（ 5 SPACES）PRESS SPACE \｛SPACE\}BAR TO START PA CERI＂：D＝2ø0：GOSUB176ø
SP 1340 GETDS：IFD $=$ CHR $\$(32)$ THE N1376
KC 1350 PRINT＂\｛HOME \｛ 6 DOWN\} \｛ 5 SPACES \}\{RVS\}PRESS S PACE BAR TO START PACE RI＂：D＝2øø：GOSUB176ø
FG 1360 GOTOI33 1
DM 137ø GOSUB174ø：POKE65 10 ，DM ＝FRE（ $\varnothing$ ）：SYS49152：FORNU $=1 \mathrm{TOX}: C G=\varnothing$
DB 138 Ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 DOWN\} \｛YEL\}TIME OF DAY: "
RK $139 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{7 DOWN\} （YEL）EXERCISE：＂：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} \{WHT\} \{RVS\}"NAS( NU）
SQ 14 øø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{YEL\}EVENT ＊：\｛WHT\}\{RVS\}"NU:PRINT
＂\｛YEL\} EVENTS TO GO:
\｛WHT\} \{RVS\} "X-NU
KK 1410 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{YEL\}TIME ［SPACE］LIMIT：\｛WHT） \｛RVS\}"MID\$(TL\$(NU),1,2 ）＂：＂MIDS（TLS（NU），3，2）
CC $142 \varnothing$ PRINT＂${ }^{(D O W N \text { \} (YEL \}TIME }}$ \｛SPACE\}ELAPSED: \{WHT\}" ：POKE56587，Ø：POKE56586 ，$\varnothing:$ POKE56585，$\varnothing:$ POKE565 84， 0
XP $143 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛YEL\}UP NEXT: ": P RINT＂ E 6 ヨ $\{$ RVS $\}$＂NAS（NU＋ 1）
FF 1440 PRINTSPC（9）＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }\}}$
\｛CYN\}PRESS <SPACE> TO ［SPACE ${ }^{\text {PAUSE }}{ }^{\nu}$
RS 1450 PRINTSPC（4）＂PRESS＜$\uparrow$ 〉 \｛SPACE\}TO JUMP TO NEXT EVENT＂
RJ 1460 PRINTSPC（2）＂KEEP PRESS ING＜＜＞TO ABORT EXERC ISE＂
RE 1470 GOSUB1510：GOSUB1570
XE 1480 GETD $\$$ ：IFD $\$=$＂ 4 ＂THENGOSU B155ø：GOTO22ø
ED 1490 IFCG＝1THENNEXT：GOTO156 $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$
SD $15 ø 0$ GOTO147ø
$\mathrm{KX} 151 \varnothing \mathrm{ZF}=\emptyset: \mathrm{FORZ}=1 \mathrm{TO} 4$ ：IFPEEK $($ $1019+Z$ ）-48 ＜＞VAL（MID\＄（T LS（NU），$Z, 1)$ THENZF＝1
KR 1520 NEXT：IFZFTHENRETURN
EF 1530 GOSUB1720：CG＝1：RETURN
SH 1540 GOTO139ø
JQ 1550 POKE56333，127：POKE788， 49：POKE789，234：POKE563 33，129：RETURN
DD 1560 GOSUB1550：PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛5 DOWN\}\{14 SPACES\}YOU ＇RE DONE1＂：GOSUB1740：G OTO 22.
QJ 1570 GETD $:$ IFD $=$＝＂＇THENRETUR N

PH 1580 IFD $\$=$ CHRS（ 32 ）THEN $161 \varnothing$ GG 1590 IFD $\$=$＂$\uparrow$＂THENCG＝1：RETUR

BF $16 ø \varnothing$ RETURN
SM 1610 POKE198，$\varnothing$
GD $162 \varnothing$ POKE56587，Ø：POKE56586， （PEEK（1ø2б）－48）＊16＋PEE $\mathrm{K}(1021)-48$
RJ 1630 POKE56585，（PEEK（1ø22）－
48）＊ $16+$ PEEK（ 1023 ）-48
QP 1640 GETD $:$ IFD $\langle<>\operatorname{CHR} \$(32) \mathrm{TH}$ EN162ஏ
ME 1650 POKE56584，Ø：RETURN
RQ 1660 INPUT $\# 15, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{E} \$:$ IFE $=\emptyset T H E$ NRETURN
BH $167 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛ 2 DOWN $\}$ \｛CYN\}\{RVS\}DISK STATUS: ＂：PRINT＂（DOWN\} E7 习\{RVS\} NUMBER＂，＂ERROR＂：PRINT＂ 86习＂E，ES
CA 1680 PRINT＂ 2 DOWN \} \{WHT \}PRE SS C TO CONTINUE．＂：GOS UB171ø
SC 1690 GETD $:$ ：IFD $\ll>$＂C＂THEN169 ø

PP 1700 RETURN
KC 1710 POKE54276，17：D＝2ø0：GOS
UB176ø：POKE54276，16：RE TURN
XA 172ø FORR＝1TO5：POKE54283，33 ：POKEV＋21，1：D＝8øø：GOSU B1760
FF 1730 POKEV $+21,2$ ：POKE54283，3 $2: D=8 \varnothing 0$ ：GOSUB1760：NEXT ：POKEV＋21，$:$ ：RETURN
JQ 1740 FORR＝1TO40：POKE5429ø， 2 1：D＝50：GOSUB1760：POKE5 4290，20：D＝50：GOSUB176ø ：NEXT
JX 1750 RETURN
SC $176 \emptyset$ FORY＝1TOD：NEXT：RETURN
SH $177 \emptyset$ DATA $255,255,255,255,25$
5，255，255，255，255，224，
Ø，7，224，60，7， 224
SG 1780 DATA60， $7,226,60,71,225$ ，24，135，224，153，7，224，
126，7，224，24
GM 1790 DATA7，224， $24,7,224,24$ ，
7，224，24，7，224，60，7， 22 4，66，7
SG $18 \boxminus \emptyset$ DATA $224,129,7,224,0,7$, $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5，255，255，255
GG 1810 DATA $255,255,255,255,25$
5，255，255，255，255，224，
Ø，7，224，60，7， 224
CF 1820 DATA $60,7,224,60,7,224$ ， $24,7,224,24,7,224,126$ ， 7，224，153
SM 1830 DATA $7,225,24,135,226,2$ 4，71，224，24，7，224，126， 7，224，36，7
PD 1840 DATA224， $36,7,224,0,7,2$
$55,255,255,255,255,255$ ，255，255，255
XC 1850 DATA169，167，141， $7,3,16$
9，237，141，40，3，12ø，169 ，23，141，20，3，169，192
KP 1860 DATA141， $21,3,88,96,160$ ，Ø，169，1ø，153，213，216， 2øø，192，1ø，2ø8，248，16ø
KQ 1870 dATAø，169，1，153，142，21
8，206，192，5，208，248，17
3，11，226，41，16，32，197
EP 1880 DATA192，141，213，4，173， 11，22б，41，15，32，2ø2，19 $2,141,214,4,169,58,14$ 1
MD 1890 DATA $215,4,141,218,4,14$ 1，221，4，141，144，6，173， $10,220,41,240,32,197$
DQ 19øø DATA192，141，216，4，173，

10，221，41，240，32，197，1 92，141，252，3，141，142，6
GR 1910 DATA173，10，220，41，15，3 2，2ø2，192，141，217，4，17 3，10，221，41，15，32，202
FM $192 \emptyset$ DATA192，141，253，3，141， $143,6,173,9,220,41,24 \varnothing$ ，32，197，192，141，219，4
KK $193 \emptyset$ DATA173，9，221，41，240，3 2，197，192，141，254，3，14 1，145，6，173，9，220，41
GD $194 \varnothing$ DATA15，32，2ø2，192，141， 220，4，173，9，221，41，15， 32，2б2，192，141，255，3
QH 1950 DATA141，146，6，173，8，22 6，41，15，32，2ø2，192，141 ，222，4，76，49，234，24
BS 1960 DATA $74,74,74,74,24,165$ ，48，96

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Bee Zone

See instructions in article on page 29 before typing in．
ø8ø1：15 ø8 øø øø 9E 283231 C8 ø809：37 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}33 & 29 & 3 A & 42 & 45 & 45 & 5 A & 56\end{array}$ ø811：4F 4E 45 øø øø øø øø øø ø5 Ø819：øØ øø F0 Ø6 A9 4620 D2 21 ø821：FF $6 \varnothing$ A5 19 Fø 23 2ø F4 D8 ø829：ø8 $85 \quad 35 \quad 2 \varnothing$ F4 $0885 \quad 3650$ ø831：A5 $\begin{array}{llllllll}37 & 38 & \mathrm{E} 5 & 35 & 85 & 37 & 85 & \mathrm{FA}\end{array}$ ø839：1B $85 \quad 33 \quad 85 \quad 35$ A5 38 E5 8D ø841：36 $85 \quad 38 \quad 85 \quad 1 \mathrm{C} 85 \quad 34 \quad 85 \quad 12$ ø849：36 A5 1B 85 1D A5 1C 85 D6 ø851：1E AØ øø $2 \emptyset$ F4 ø8 85 1A 87 ø859：C9 Ø5．Fø 21 C9 8ø 9ø Ø3 34 ø861：2ø D3 ø8 A5 1A 29 7F C9 1ø ø869：『4 DØ 15 2Ø F4 ø8 1865 Bl ø871：1B 85 1D 20 F4 9865 1C C4 ø879：85 1E 4C 54 A9 EF 8D 28 F2 ø881：ø3 A9 C1 8D 18 ø3 A9 40 EE ø889：8D 8A Ø2 AD $\emptyset F$ ø8 C9 45 8F ø891：F0 ø3 4C E2 FC A9 Ø8 8D BE Ø899：18 D4 4C $25 \quad 15$ F4 C9 01 D7 ø8A1：FØ ø5 A9 øø 8D 15 Dø 78 7B ø8A9：A9 318 D 14 ø3 A9 EA 8D EF ø8B1：15 ø3 5860 1B $2 \varnothing$ F4 0869 ø8B9：65 1C 20 DA 084 C 54 øø 4F ø8C1：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D1 ø8С9：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D9 ø8D1：øø ø8 2080 ø2 66 øø øø 99 ø8D9：A8 øø øø A8 øø øø $2 \varnothing$ øø ø9 ø8E1：øø 54 øø ø2 AA øø ø1 55 D3 Ø8E9：øø Ø2 AA øø Ø1 55 øø Ø2 2 F Ø8F1：AA Øø Ø1 55 øø øø А8 øØ 1E ø8F9：øø 54 øø øø $2 \varnothing$ øø øø øø $2 \varnothing$ ø9ø1：2ø øø øø 54 øø øø А8 øø 19 ø9ø9：ø1 55 øø ø2 AA øø ø1 55 BD ø911：øø Ø2 AA øø Ø1 55 øø Ø2 58 ஏ919：AA øø øø 54 øø øø $2 \varnothing$ øø ø6 ஏ921：øø А8 øø øø А8 øø Ø2 66 øD
 ø931：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 43
 ø941：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 53 ø949：øø øø øø øø øø øø 8ø øø 5С ø951：øø $2 \varnothing$ Ø6 $402 \varnothing 26 \quad 6018$ A2 ø959：66 64 AA $66 \quad 66 \quad 28 \quad 66 \quad 6478$ ต961：øø 26 6ø øø ø6 4б øø ø8 42 ஏ969：8ø øø ø8 2ø øø øø øø øø BE

Ø971：Øø øб øø øø øø øø øø øø 83 Ø979：øø øø øø øø øø øø 48 øø 1C Ø981：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 93 Ø989：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 9B Ø991：Ø2 Ø1 9ø ø8 ø9 98 ø8 19 4B Ø999：99 $24 \quad 99$ 99 AA $19 \begin{array}{lllll}99 & 28 & 63\end{array}$ Ø9A1：Ø9 98 øø ø1 9ø øø ø2 $2 \varnothing 17$
 ø9B1：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø c3 Ø9B9：øø øø øø øø øø øø 48 øø 5C ø9C1：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D3 ø9C9：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø DB Ø9D1：øø øø øø øø øø Eø øø Ø1 68 99D9：FØ øø 01 F8 øб 93 F8 øø 12 Ø9E1：Ø3 F8 øø ø3 Fø øø ø1 F0 5E Ø9E9：øø øø Еø øø øø øø øø øø 18 Ø9F1：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø Ø9F9：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øट ØAø1：ØC ØØ øØ 3C øø øø 38 øø 4F ØАø9：øØ 3F øø øø FC øø øø FC D1 ØA11：øø øØ FF 4ø ØØ FC øø øø 1D ØA19：FF $4 \varnothing$ øø 28 øб øб 3 C øø 38
 øА29：øø øø 3 C øø øø 3 C øø øø B 5 ஏА 31 ：ЗС øб øø 3 C øø øб 3 C øø 9 F ØA39：øø 3E øø øø 38 øø øø øø 9E ØA41：30 øø øø 3C øø øの 2 C øø 89 ØA49：øø FC øø øø 3F øø øб 3F D5 ØA51：Øø Ø1 FF øø øø 3F øø ø1 A3 ØA59：FF øø øø 28 øø øб 3 C øø 68 ØА61：øø 3С øø øø 3C øб øø 3C A2
 ØA71：ЗС øø øø 3С øø øø 3 C øø DF ØA79：øØ BC øø øø 2C øø øø øø 1E ØA81：30 øø øø FC øø øø B8 øø EE ØА89：øø EC øø ø3 FF øø ø3 FF øF ØА91：Øø Ø3 FF ØØ Ø3 FF Øø ø3 81 ØА99：FF øø ø3 FF øø øø 74 øø F6 ØAA1：øø A8 øø øø FC øø Øø CC 94 ØАA9：øø øø CC øø øø CC øø øø 8A ØAB1：CC øø øø CC øø øø СС øø 92 ØAB9：øø CC øø øø 88 øø øø øø 45 ØAC1： $3 \varnothing$ Øø Øø FC øø Øø FC øø B7 ØAC9：øø FC øø ø3 FF øø ø3 FF 53 ØAD1：Øø 97 FF 40 ØF FF Cø $0 F$ B4 ØAD9：FF Cø Ø3 FF øø øø FC øø 78 ØAE1：øØ A8 Øø øø FC ØØ ØØ CC D4 ØАE9：øø øø CC øø øб CC øб øø CA ØAF1：CC øø øø CC øø øø CC øø D2 ØAF9：ø2 CE øø øø CC øø øø øø 29 øВ $\varnothing 1$ ：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 17

 ØB19：7E øø Ø1 FF 8ø Ø3 FF Cø 5F ØB21：Ø1 FF $8 \varnothing \quad 07$ FF EØ 0 F FF D9
 ØB31：FF FC 1 F FF F8 7F FF FE 2 F øB39：FF FF FF 7F FF FE øø 5598 ØВ41：54 øø 6A A9 4ø 6556 9ø 3 E ØB49：64 Ø1 6464 øø 6464 øø FE ØB51：64 64 øØ $6464 \quad$ Ø1 64654 E ØB59：56 9ø 6A A9 406554 øØ E6 ØB61：6A A9 $4 \varnothing 65 \quad 569 \varnothing 64$ Ø1 34 ØВ69：64 64 øø 6464 øø 646461 ØВ71：øø 6464 ø1 $6465 \begin{array}{llllll}64 & 90 & 33\end{array}$ ØB79：6A A9 $4055 \quad 54$ øø $55 \begin{array}{llllll}55 & 2 F\end{array}$ ØB81：55 54 6A AA A4 $65 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 54 & \text { ø9 }\end{array}$ ØВ89：64 øø øø 64 øø øø 64 øø Еø ØВ91：øØ 64 øØ øø 64 Øø Øø 6448 ØВ99：øø øø 6554 øø 6A A4 øø 94 øBA1：65 54 øø 64 øø øø 64 øø 8 E ØВА9：øø 64 øø øø 64 øø øø $646 \varnothing$ ØBB1：øø øø 64 øø øø 655554 E8 øBB9：6A AA A4 $5555 \quad 54 \mathrm{FF} 55 \mathrm{EA}$ ØBC1：55 54 6A AA A4 $55 \begin{array}{llllll}55 & 64 & 19\end{array}$ ØBC9：øø Ø1 A4 øø Ø1 9ø øø Ø6 Ø5 ØBD1：9ø øø Ø6 4の øø 1A $4 \varnothing$ øø DD ØBD9：19 øø øø 69 øø øø 64 øø DB ØBE1：ø1 A4 øø ø1 $9 \varnothing$ øø Ø6 9ø D2 ØBE9：øø Ø6 4ø Øø 1A $4 \varnothing$ Øø 1974 ØBF1：øø øø 69 øø øø 655554 C9 ØBF9：6A AA A4 $5555 \quad 54 \mathrm{FF}$ øø D5 øCø1：54 øø Ø5 A9 4Ø 1A 56 9ø 26 øСø9：65 Ø1 6464 øø 6464 øø 41 øС11：64 64 øø 6464 øø 6464 曰В

ØC19：øø 6464 øø 6464 øø 64 EF ØC21：64 øø 6464 øø 6464 Øø 98 ØС29：64 64 Øø 6464 øø $6464 \quad 23$
 ØС39：Ø5 A9 4ø Øø 54 øø $55 \quad 54$ E7 ØC41：øø 1565 øø 1969 Øø 19 D2 ØC49：6A $4 \varnothing 19 \begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 4 \emptyset & 19 & 66 & 90 & \text { F3 }\end{array}$ ØC51：19 65 9Ø 1965 A4 196447 ØC59： $641964 \quad 69 \quad 196419 \quad 19 \quad$ B2 ØC61：64 1A $59 \quad 64$ Ø6 $5964 \quad$ Ø6 08 ØС69：59 $64 \quad$ Ø6 $9964 \quad$ Ø1 $9964 \quad 60$ ØС71：Ø1 9964 øø 6964 øø 6943 ØC79：64 ØØ 19 54 ØØ 15 Øø 83 Ø4 ØC81：A9 Øø 8D 2 Ø D 8D 21 DØ F1 ØC89：A9 Ø8 8D 6F ØD A9 ØA 8D D1 ØC91：7Ø ØD A9 93 2Ø D2 FF A9 89 ØC99：9E 2ø D2 FF AD 6F ØD C9 72 ØCA1：Ø8 FØ ØA A9 ØD $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF 64 ØCA9：A9 ØA 8D $7 \emptyset$ ØD A9 5E AØ 3E ØCB1：ØD A2 Ø5 $2 \emptyset \quad 1 \mathrm{E} A B C E \quad 7 \emptyset \quad 49$ ØCB9：ØD AD 70 ØD F Ø Ø3 4C AE 7D ØCC1：ØC A9 1F $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF A9 A $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { A }\end{aligned}$ ØCC9： $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 9E $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF 5C ØCD1：A9 ØD $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF A9 ØA 8D 7B ØCD9：7Ø ØD A9 63 AØ ØD A2 Ø5 5C ØCE1： 20 1E AB CE $7 \emptyset$ ØD AD $7 \emptyset 77$ ØCE9：ØD FØ Ø3 4C DB ØC A9 1F 6B ØCF1： $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF A9 12 2ø D2 FF $2 \emptyset$ ØCF9：A9 $20 \quad 20$ D2 FF A9 9E $20 \quad 24$ ØDØ1：D2 FF A9 ØD $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 8 ØDø9：ØA 8D 70 ØD A9 69 AØ ØD AB ØD11：A2 Ø5 20 1E AB CE 70 ØD $2 A$ ØD19：AD 70 ØD FØ Ø3 4C ØD ØD 47 ØD21：A9 1F $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 12 2Ø F3 ØD29：D2 FF A9 2б $2 \sigma$ D2 FF A9 D9 ØD31：9E $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF CE 6F ØD AD F8 ØD39：6F ØD FØ Ø3 4C A4 ØC A9 53 ØD41：ØD 2Ø D2 FF A2 1F A9 AØ C9 ØD49：9D BF Ø7 A9 Ø6 9D BF DB 9F ØD51：CA FØ Ø3 4C 47 ØD A9 $13 \quad 67$ ØD59： $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF 606012 A9 A3 80
 ØD69：DF 12 2ø 92 A9 Øø Ø8 ØA 8C ØD71：FØ 78 A9 7F A2 ØD 8D 14 C7 ØD79：ø3 8E 15 Ø3 58 60 A9 FF 23 ØD81：8D ØF D4 A5 8Ø 8D 18 D4 5A ØD89：A5 81 8D 12 D4 AD 1B D4 12 ØD91：8D E4 Ø2 AD 1E Dø C9 øø 8E ØD99：FØ Ø3 8D E5 Ø2 AD 6C ØF AB ØDA1：C9 Ø4 FØ 1C C9 Ø2 Fø 35 EE ØDA9：C9 Ø3 FØ 56 C9 Ø1 FØ 6F 9Ø ØDB1：AD 1B D4 29 ØF 8D 6C ØF 2D ØDB9：A9 31 8D 6D ØF 4C 3A ØE A9 ØDC1：CE 6D ØF AD 6D ØF FØ 3217 ØDC9：AD 65 DØ C9 359 2ß 2 A 9 9E ØDD1： 23 8D FA 07 CE 65 DØ CE $A B$ ØDD9：ø5 DØ 4C 3A ØE CE 6D ØF 6D ØDE1：AD 6D ØF FØ 15 AD Ø5 Dø 59 ØDE9：C9 DC BØ ØE A9 24 8D FA ØB ØDF1：Ø7 EE Ø5 DØ EE Ø5 DØ 4C 72 ØDF9：3A ØE A9 Øø 8D 6C ØF 4C 72 ØEØ1：3A ØE CE 6D ØF AD 6D ØF 87 ØE09：FØ FØ AD Ø4 DØ C9 18 9Ø 3E ØE11：E9 A9 25 8D FA 07 CE Ø4 9F ØE19：DØ CE Ø4 DØ 4C 3A ØE CE 15 ØE21：6D ØF AD 6D ØF FØ D3 AD D5 ØE29：Ø4 DØ C9 Fの BØ CC A9 26 F5 ØE31：8D FA Ø7 EE Ø4 DØ EE Ø4 E7 ØE39：DØ AD 6E ØF C9 Ø2 FØ 1C 3C ØE41：C9 Ø4 FØ 35 C9 Ø1 FØ 56 3F ØE49：C9 Ø3 Fø 6C AD 1B D4 29 9C ØE51：ØF 8D 6E ØF A9 31 8D 6F B3 ØE59：ØF 4C D3 ØE CE 6F ØF AD 6B ØE61：6F ØF FØ 32 AD Ø3 DØ C9 1F ØE69：35 9Ø 2B CE Ø3 DØ CE Ø3 92 ØE71：D6 A9 23 8D F9 Ø7 4C D3 F5 ØE79：ØE CE 6F ØF AD 6F ØF FØ 69 ØE81：15 AD Ø3 DØ C9 DC BØ ØE 32 ØE89：EE Ø3 Dø EE Ø3 DØ A9 24 B9 ØE91：8D F9 Ø7 4C D3 ØE A9 Øø C2 ØE99：8D 6E ØF 4C D3 ØE CE 6F A2 ØEA1：ØF AD 6F ØF FØ FØ AD Ø2 38 ØEA9：DØ C9 18 9Ø E9 CE Ø2 DØ ØC ØEB1：A9 25 8D F9 07 4C 31 EA F3 ØEB9：CE 6F ØF AD 6F ØF Fの D6 46

ØEC1：AD Ø2 D $\quad \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \mathrm{CF}$ EE C4 ØEC9：Ø2 DØ A9 26 8D F9 Ø7 4C 61 ØED1：D3 ØE AD 7Ø ØF C9 Ø3 FØ AE ØED9：1C C9 Ø4 Fø 32 C 9 Ø1 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \mathrm{Bl}$ ØEE1：5 5 C9 Ø2 Fø 69 AD 1B D4 F4 ØEE9： 29 ØF 8D 7ø ØF A9 31 8D 26 ØEF1：71 ØF 4C 31 EA CE 71 ØF $A B$ ØEF9：AD 71 ØF FØ 2C AD $\varnothing 7$ DØ 31 ØFØ1：C9 35 9Ø 25 CE Ø7 DØ A9 93 ØFØ9： 23 8D FB $\emptyset 7$ 4C 31 EA CE D7 ØF11：71 ØF AD 71 ØF Fø 12 AD 86 ØF19：Ø7 D $\emptyset$ C9 DC BØ ØB EE Ø7 8C のF21：Dø A9 24 8D FB 07 4C 3135 ØF29：EA A9 Øø 8D 7Ø ØF 4C 3189 ØF31：EA CE 71 ØF AD 71 ØF FØ D9 ØF39：FØ AD Ø6 DØ C9 18 9ø E9 C2 ØF41：CE Ø6 DØ CE Ø6 DØ A9 25 3B ดF49：8D FB 07 4C 31 EA CE 7117 ØF51：ØF AD 71 ØF FØ D3 AD Ø6 B9 ØF59：DØ C9 FØ Bø CC EE Ø6 DØ 7A ØF61：EE Ø6 DØ A9 26 8D FB Ø7 93 ØF69：4C 31 EA Ø1 Ø5 øø 31 Ø2 F3 ØF71：Ø2 62 AD E9 Ø2 C9 Ø1 DØ 87 ØF79： $40 \mathrm{AD} 15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ Ø9 10 8D 15 8B ØF81：D A 5 FC 8D EB Ø2 AD E7 94 ØF89：Ø2 8D EA Ø2 2ø Ø4 1Ø EE A9 ØF91：Ø9 Dø EE E8 Ø2 AD E8 Ø2 6F ØF99：C9 17 DØ ØE EE E7 Ø2 EE 67 ØFA1：E7 Ø2 EE E7 Ø2 A9 Øø 8D D4 ØFA9 ：E8 Ø2 AD $09 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{D} 690 \mathrm{EE}$ ØFB1：4E A9 ØØ 8D Ø9 DØ 8D E9 CA ØFB9： $62 \mathrm{AD} 15 \mathrm{D} \quad 29 \mathrm{EF}$ 8D 15 2D ØFC1：DØ A9 ØØ 85 FC AD E4 Ø2 75 ØFC9：C9 ØA BØ 3385 FC A8 CØ CA
 ØFD9：DØ ØF 186918 8D Ø8 DØ 95 ØFE1：A9 32 8D Ø9 DØ A9 Ø1 8D 6Ø ØFE9：E9 Ø2 A9 Øø 8D E8 Ø2 8D 54 ØFF1：E7 Ø2 A9 34 8D Ø9 Dø A5 D4 ØFF9：FC 65 FC 65 FC 85 FC 60 3E 1ØØ1：ØØ ØØ ØØ A9 13 2Ø D2 FF 7A 1øø9：AE EA Ø2 A9 9E 20 D2 FF 31 1Ø11：EØ ØØ FØ Ø9 A9 11 2Ø D2 F4 1Ø19：FF CA 4C ØC 1Ø AE EB Ø2 4B 1Ø21：EØ Øø FØ Ø9 A9 1D 2Ø D2 35 1029：FF CA 4C $2110 \quad 20$ BB 10 BF 1Ø31：A9 A9 20 D2 FF A9 A3 20 CF 1ø39：D2 FF A9 DF 20 D2 FF 2062 1ø41：78 1ø 20 8B 10 A9 $2 \emptyset$ 2Ø E5 1ø49：D2 FF A9 20 2ø D2 FF A9 FF 1051：2Ø 2Ø D2 FF $2 \emptyset 78$ 1Ø A9 9Ø 1ø59：92 2ø D2 FF A9 DF 2ø D2 Ø5 1ø61：FF 20 8B 10 A9 20 20 20 DC 1Ø69：FF A9 $92 \quad 20$ D2 FF A9 A9 DB 1ø71：20 D2 FF $20 \quad 78$ 10 $6 \emptyset \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{BF}$ 1Ø79：Ø3 A9 9D 2ø D2 FF CA FØ 58 1081：Ø3 4C 7A 1ø A9 11 2ø D2 2B 1ø89：FF 6Ø A9 12 2Ø D2 FF 60 C4 1ø91：63 A9 Ø5 2Ø D2 FF A9 13 6D 1Ø99：20 D2 FF A9 4B Aø $1120 \quad 38$ 1øA1：A2 BB $2 \varnothing$ ØC BC AD E2 Ø2 2B 1ØA9：A8 $2 \emptyset$ A2 $\mathrm{B}^{2} 2 \emptyset$ 6A B8 A9 7B 1øB1：52 Aø 11 2Ø 5B BC C9 FF A8 1ØB9：FØ $07 \mathrm{~A} 252 \mathrm{~A} 511 \mathrm{2} \mathrm{\emptyset} \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~EB}$ 1øC1：BB A2 4 B Aø 1120 D 4 BB 4 A
 1ØD1：20 DD BD A9 Øø AØ Ø1 $2 \varnothing$ 7 0 1ØD9：1E AB 18 AØ $2 \emptyset$ A2 $\mathrm{AA}^{2 \emptyset} 2 \varnothing$ C 1ØE1：FØ FF A9 52 AØ 11 2Ø A2 ø1 1ØE9：BB $2 \emptyset$ DD BD A9 Øø Aø Ø1 17 1ØF1：2Ø 1E AB 18 AØ 2Ø A2 Ø1 6C 1ØF9： $2 \emptyset$ FØ FF A9 32 AØ 112057
 11Ø9：F0 FF A9 39 AØ 11 2ø 1E 14 1111：AB 18 A 0 20 A2 10． 20 FO AB 1119：FF A9 $43 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing 11 \quad 2 \sigma 1 \mathrm{E} A B \quad \emptyset 9$ 1121：18 AØ 21 A2 1120 FØ FF Bø 1129：A9 ØØ AE DØ Ø2 2б CD BD EC 1131：6Ø 9A 53434 F 5245 Øб 17 1139：1F $48 \quad 49$ 2D $53434 \mathrm{~F} \quad 5291$ 1141：45 øø 1E $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 49 \quad 5645 \quad 531 \varnothing$ 1149：ø5 Øø Øø Øø øø øø øø øø ED 1151：øの Øø øø Øø Øø øø øø Aø 14 1159：Øø A9 Øø 99 4B 1188 CØ EF 1161：FF Fの Ø3 4C 5C 11 6Ø 5421

1169：A9 Øø 8D D4 Ø2 8D D5 Ø2 53 1171：8D D6 Ø2 8D 25 Dø A9 23 øC 1179：8D F9 67 8D FA 07 8D FB A5 1181：07 A9 2A 8D F8 97 A9 27 ØE 1189：8D FD 67 A9 24 8D FC 67 C5 1191：A9 7B 8D ØA DØ A9 7C 8D 6D 1199：øB DØ A9 ØF 8D 15 DØ A9 A7 11A1：1Ø 8D 17 DØ A9 0A 8D 27 D6 11A9：DØ A9 01 8D 26 DØ A9 1F 7E 11B1：8D 1C D $\emptyset$ A9 ø8 8D 28 DØ ED 11B9：8D 29 DØ 8D 2A DØ 8D 2B BA 11Cl：DØ A9 ØC 8D 2C DØ A9 Ø1 ØA 11C9：8D 27 Dø A9 18 8D Øø DØ F8 11D1：A9 34 8D Ø1 DØ A9 Fø 8D 34 11D9：Ø2 DØ A9 DC 8D Ø3 DØ A9 F7 11E1：18 8D Ø4 Dø A9 DC 8D Ø5 E1 11E9：DØ A9 FØ 8D Ø6 DØ A9 34 DØ 11F1：8D Ø7 DØ A9 Øø 8D CB Ø2 21 11F9：8D CC Ø2 8D Ø8 DØ 85 FC BA 12Ø1：8D E7 Ø2 8D C7 Ø2 8D C8 29 12Ø9：ø2 8D E9 Ø2 8D E5 Ø2 6Ø 57 1211：72 60 AD 1B D4 C9 32 FO 11 1219：Ø1 60 CE 4412 AD 4412 D 5 1221：Fの Ø1 6Ø A9 ØA 8D 4412 C5 1229：AD 15 Dø $29 \quad 20$ C9 20 D $\begin{array}{lllllll} & 4 F\end{array}$ 1231： $09 \mathrm{AD} 15 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 29 \mathrm{DF}$ 8D 15 ED 1239：DØ 6Ø AD 15 D Ø Ø9 2の 8D 5D 1241：15 Dø 6Ø 0545 A2 1D BD 2D 1249：28 Ø4 C9 AØ FØ 4C Eの ØØ 4Ø 1251：Fの ஏ4 CA 4C 48 12 A2 1D F9 1259：BD AØ Ø4 C9 AØ FØ 3B EØ Cl 1261：ØØ FD Ø4 CA 4C 59 12 A2 7D 1269：1D BD 18 Ø5 C9 AØ FØ 2A BB 1271：Eの ØØ $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$ Ø 4 CA 4 C 6A 12 D2 1279：A2 1D BD 9ø 05 C9 Aの $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 78$ 1281：19 EØ ØØ FØ Ø4 CA 4C 7B D8 1289：12 A2 1D BD Ø8 Ø6 C9 Aø 6B 1291：Fの Ø8 Eの ØØ FØ $\emptyset 7 \mathrm{CA}$ 4C D1 1299：8C 12 4C D9 12 A2 1D BD C2 12A1：8Ø Ø6 C9 AØ FØ F4 EØ ØØ E7 12A9：Fの Ø4 CA 4C AØ 12 A2 1D 15 12B1：BD F8 Ø6 C9 AØ FØ E3 EØ C1 12B9：Øø FØ Ø6 CA A9 Ø1 4C B1 23 12Cl：12 A2 1D BD $70 \quad 67$ C9 AØ EA 12C9：FØ DØ EØ ØØ FØ Ø4 CA 4C 3Ø 12D1：C4 12 A9 Øø 8D CA Ø2 6Ø ØE 12D9：A9 Ø1 8D CA Ø2 6Ø Bø Øø 64 12E1：øø Øの Øø Øø Øø Øの 15 1F 4F 12E9：Øø ØØ ØØ Øø ØB 13 EF ØØ 92 12F1：Øø ØØ ØØ ØB 12 D1 Øø Øø 9E 12F9：ØØ ØØ ØB 11 C 3 ØØ ØØ ØØ AE 13ø1：Øø ØB øø Øø øø øø 12 D1 DF 13Ø9：ØВ ØØ ØØ Øø Øø 11 C3 ØВ 8B
 1319：øø ØØ Øø ØF D2 ØB 15 1F 3C 1321：10 C3 日E 18 ØB $13 \mathrm{EF} 1 \varnothing 18$ 1329：C3 ØE 18 ØB 12 D1 10 C3 24 1331：øб Øø ØB 11 C3 1ø C3 øø AF 1339：Øø ØB øの Øの 1の C3 øø øø B1 1341：ØB øø ØØ 12 D1 Øø øø ØB A7
 1351：Øб 13 EF Øの ØØ ØB 15 1F AF 1359：1Ø C3 ØE 18 ØB 13 EF $1 \varnothing 50$ 1361：C3 ØE 18 ØB 12 D1 10 C3 5C 1369：øの Øø ØВ 11 C3 1ø C3 Øø E7 1371：ØØ ØB 17 B5 ØE 18 10 C3 4D 1379：ØB 17 B5 ØE 1811 C3 ØB 1A 1381：øø øの ØE 1812 D1 ØB Øø D8 1389：øの ØE 18 13 EF ØB 15 1F 5C 1391：10 C3 ØE 18 日B 13 EF 10 88 1399：C3 ØE 18 ØB 12 D1 1Ø C3 94 13A1：Øø Øø ØB 11 C3 1ø C3 ØØ 20 13A9：Øø ØВ ØØ Øø 1の СЗ Øø Øø 22 13B1：ØB Øø Øø 12 D1 Øø øø ØB 18 13B9：Øø øø 1の C3 Øø øø ØВ Øø 34 13C1：Øø 13 EF øø Øø ØB 15 1F 20 13C9：1ø C3 ØE 18 日B 11 C3 10 60 13D1：C3 ØE 18 ØB 12 D1 1ø C3 CC 13D9：Øø ØØ ØB 11 C3 10 C3 Øø 58 13E1：Øø ØB 17 B5 ØE 1810 C3 BD 13E9：ØB 17 B5 ØE 18 11 C3 ØB 8A 13F1：Øø ØØ ØE 18 1の C3 ØB ØØ Ø1 13F9：Øø ØE 1813 EF ØB 15 FF CC 14ø1：10 C3 ØE 18 ØB 13 EF 10 F9 1409：C3 ØE 18 ØB 12 D1 10 C3 Ø6

1411：øø Øø ØВ 11 C3 10 C3 øø 91 1419：Øø ØB ØD 4E ØE 1812 D1 51 1421：ØB ØD 4E ØE 1811 C3 ØB 54 1429：Øø ØØ ØЕ 18 1の СЗ ØВ Øø 3A 1431：ØØ ØE 18 ØF D2 ØB 1Ø C3 77 1439：ØВ 3Ø ØЕ 18 ØВ 11 СЗ ØВ 65 1441：30 ØE 18 ØB 12 D1 ØB $3 \varnothing$ D6 1449：øø øø ØB 13 EF ØB 3 Ø øø 1ø 1451：Øø ØB ØD 4E ØE 1812 D1 89 1459：ØB ØD 4E ØE $18 \quad 12$ DI ØB AC 1461：ØØ Øの ØЕ 18 1の СЗ ØВ ØØ 72 1469：ØØ ØE 18 ØF D2 ØB 15 1F 15 1471：10 C3 ØE 18 ØB 13 EF 106 A 1479：C3 ØE 18 ØB 12 D1 10 C3 76 1481：Øø øø ØВ 11 C3 1Ø С3 øø Ø2 1489：Øø ØB 16 6Ø ØE 18 12 12 D1 Ø4 1491：ØВ 16 6Ø ØЕ 18 11 C3 ØВ 49 1499：Øø Øø ØE 18 1の С3 ØB ØØ AA 14A1：Øø 日E 18 ØF D2 ØB 10 C3 E7
 14B1：18 10 C3 ØB 12 D1 ØE 18 1F 14B9：øø øø øB 13 EF ØE 18 Øø 5C 14C1：ØØ ØB 1A 9C ØF D2 10 C3 61 14C9： $\mathrm{BB}^{1 \mathrm{~A}} 9 \mathrm{C}$ ØF D2 12 D1 ØB $1 \emptyset$ 14D1：ØC 8F ØF D2 Øø Øø ØB ØD 16 14D9：4E ØF D2 øØ øØ ØB ØE 18 A7 14E1：ØE 1811 C3 ØB ØD 4E ØE AC 14E9：18 11 C3 ØВ ØС 8F ØE 18 5E 14F1：Øø øø ØB ØB DA ØE 18 Øø 6B 14F9：日б ØB 10 C3 12 D1 16 15ø1：ØB 10 C3 12 D1 ØE EF ØB FF 1509：ØØ ØØ 12 D1 ØE 18 ØB ØØ 79 1511：Ø〇 12 D1 ØD 4E ØB ØB 3ø AF 1519：12 D1 Øø Øø 64 ØØ F4 ØØ CD 1521：70 4б FC øø 2Ø 3E 19 A9 Ø9 1529：Ø2 8D 1A 1A A9 Øø 8D 1A 1F 1531：1A 8D D7 Ø2 8D 3519 8D E7 1539：36 $1988 \mathrm{D} \quad 3719 \begin{array}{llllll}19 & 88 & 19 & 72\end{array}$ 1541：8D $39 \quad 19$ 8D 3 A 19 8D $3 \mathrm{BB} \quad 99$ 1549：19 8D 3C 19 8D 3D 19 A9 99 1551：93 2ø D2 FF A9 øØ 8D 2Ø 3ø 1559：DØ 8D 21 DØ A9 FE 8D 1C Ø1 1561：D6 A9 Ø6 8D 25 DØ A9 ø8 BF 1569：8D 28 D6 A9 2D 8D F9 67 B3 1571：A9 Ø1 8D 1D D 0 8D 17 D 0 EF 1579：A9 Ø1 8D 15 DØ A9 2C 8D CE 1581：F8 Ø7 A9 Ø3 8D 1Ø DØ A9 47 1589：Ø7 8D 27 DØ 8D 29 DØ 8D CC 1591：2B DØ 8D 2C DØ 8D 2D Dø E1 1599：8D 2E DØ A9 23 8D øø DØ EA 15A1：A9 C8 8D Ø1 DØ A9 25 8D 99 15A9：F9 07 A9 32 8D Ø2 DØ A9 AA 15B1：DC 8D Ø3 DØ A9 Ø3 8D 15 A4 15B9：DØ CE Ø2 DØ AD Ø2 D Ø $\mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{2E}$ 15Cl：FF FØ 0920 E8 18 4C CA 46 15C9：15 4C D8 18 AD 10 Dø 49 C6 15D1：Ø2 8D 1ø DØ A9 FF 8D Ø2 D9 15D9：DØ A2 14 CA CE Ø2 DØ 2 Ø 84
 15E9：EØ EØ Øø DØ EE A2 14 CA BE 15F1：CE Ø3 DØ CE Ø2 DØ $2 \varnothing$ E8 C7 15F9：18 AD D7 Ø2 C9 Ø1 FØ C9 B4 1601：EØ ØØ DØ EB A2 28 CA CE 9ø 16Ø9：Ø2 D 10 CE Ø3 DØ CE Ø3 DØ ØD 1611：2б E8 18 Eの øØ DØ EF A2 5E 1619：37 CA CE Ø2 DØ EE ØØ DØ AØ 1621：2Ø E8 18 AD D7 Ø2 C9 Ø1 DØ 1629：FØ 9F EØ ØØ DØ EB A9 E6 42 1631：8D Ø1 DØ 8D Ø5 DØ 8D Ø7 E4 1639：DØ A9 Øø 8D øø Dø 8D Ø4 73 1641：DØ 8D Ø6 DØ A9 2D 8D F8 1D 1649：Ø7 A9 2E 8D FA 67 A9 2E 77
 1659：8D 17 D 0 8D 1D D 0 A9 07 8B 1661：8D 27 D 0 8D 2A D D 8D 29 E9 1669：DØ A9 Ø2 8D 26 Dø AD 1C 6D 1671：Dø Ø9 Ø1 8D 1C Dø AD 15 D5 1679：Dø Ø9 ø8 8D 15 Dø EE Ø6 F9 1681： $\mathrm{D} \emptyset \mathrm{AD}$ Ø6 $\mathrm{D} \emptyset \mathrm{C} 919 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1073$ 1689：20 E8 18 AD D7 02 C9 0189 1691：Fø Ø3 4C $77 \quad 16$ 4C $\quad$ D8 18 A3 1699：AD 15 DØ Ø9 Ø4 8D 15 Dø DD 16A1：EE Ø4 DØ AD Ø4 DØ C9 19 4B 16A9：Bø ØD $2 \varnothing$ E8 18 AD D7 Ø2 2D

16B9：15 Dø ø9 Ø1 8D 15 Dø EE 27
 16C9：ØD 20 E8 18 AD D7 Ø2 C9 BD 16D1：ø1 Fø C2 4C 77 16 A9 2463
 16E1：A9 96 8D ØA Dø A9 AF 8D F4 16E9：øC DØ A9 C8 8D ØE Dø A9 Ø2 16F1：FF 8D ø9 Dø 8D ØB Dø 8D 77 16F9：øD Dø 8D 日F Dø A9 2F 8D 9C 1791：FC 87 A9 30 8D FD 87 A9 C3 1769：31 8D FE 67 A9 2E 8D FF A4 1711：07 A9 FF 8D 15 D $\varnothing$ A2 37 6E 1719：EE Ø3 DØ CA EØ øØ FØ 1ø 3 F 1721：20 E8 18 AD D7 02 C9 01 D2 1729：F0 634 C 19174 C D8 18 5F 1731：A2 96 CE Ø1 DØ CE $\varnothing 5$ Dø DC 1739：CE Ø7 DØ CE ø9 Dø CE ØB CB 1741：DØ CE ØD DØ CE ØF DØ CA 59 1749：Eの øø FØ 1の 2 Ø E8 18 AD 89 1751：D7 Ø2 C9 Ø1 F0 ø3 4C 3394 1759：17 4C D8 18 A9 ø3 8D 34 6B 1761：19 AD 3719 C9 01 FØ 1549 1769：CE ØØ DØ CE øØ DØ 2Ø E8 72 1771：18 AD Øø DØ C9 Øø Dø $\varnothing 519$ 1779：A9 61 8D 3719 AD 3819 EA 1781：C9 Ø1 FØ 15 CE 64 Dø CE 3B 1789：Ø4 Dø 2ø E8 18 AD Ø4 Dø Dø 1791：C9 øø Dø 65 A9 Ø1 8D 38 B3 1799：19 AD $39 \quad 19 \mathrm{C} 9$ Ø1 Fg 15 Cl 17A1：CE Ø6 Dø CE ø6 Dø $2 \emptyset$ E8 5C 17A9：18 AD 06 Dø C9 øø Dø $\varnothing 512$ 17B1：A9 018 8D 3919 AD 3A 1947 17B9：C9 01 Fg 15 CE 98 DØ CE 83 17Cl：ø8 DØ 2Ø E8 18 AD Ø8 Dø 13 17C9：C9 ø1 DØ 65 A9 61 8D 3A 2E 17D1：19 AD 3B 19 C9 91 FD 15 3A 17D9：CE ØA DØ CE ØA Dø $2 \varnothing$ E8 B5 17E1：18 AD ØA Dø C9 øø Dø Ø5 CA 17E9：A9 Ø1 8D 3B 19 AD 3C 19 A3 17F1：C9 Ø1 Fø 15 CE ØC Dø CE CE 17F9：øC D $2 \varnothing$ E8 18 AD ØC Dø 55 18ø1：C9 61 DØ 65 A9 Ø1 8D 3C 69 1809：19 AD 3D 19 C9 01 F 023 Cl 1811：CE ØE DØ CE ØE DØ $2 \varnothing$ E8 1Ø 1819：18 AD ØE Dø C9 øø Dø Ø5 84 1821：A9 61 8D 3D 19 A9 26 8D 35 1829：F9 ø7 EE Ø2 Dø CE $\varnothing 3$ Dø AE 1831：4C 6217 A9 64 8D øø Dø C7 1839：A9 34 8D Ø1 Dø A9 018 CD C9 1841：1ø D $\varnothing$ A9 2 C 8D F8 67 A9 AD 1849：FE 8D 1C Dø A9 ø1 8D 1D 76 1851：DØ 8D 17 Dø A9 ØA 8D 34 ø2 1859：19 A9 ø3 8D 15 D 9 A2 2813 1861：CE ØØ DØ CA EØ ØØ FØ $1 \varnothing$ B8 1869：2ø E8 18 AD D7 $0_{2}$ C9 $0_{1} 1 \mathrm{D}$ 1871：F6 ø3 4C 61184 C D8 1836 1879：A2 19 CE øø Dø EE Ø2 Dø 32 1881：20 E8 18 AD D7 02 C9 0135 1889：Fの EB CA EØ øø DØ EB A2 52 1891：32 EE Ø2 Dø $2 \varnothing$ E8 18 AD 66
 18A1：DØ C9 FF FØ Ø8 CA EØ ØØ E8 18A9：FØ 18 4C $9218 \mathrm{AD} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \varnothing 73$ 18B1： 99 ø3 8D 10 Dø A9 øø 8D 94 18B9：Ø2 Dø CA Eの øø FØ Ø3 4C 9C 18C1：92 18 A9 øø 8D 15 Dø 8D 66 18C9：D7 62 A9 62 8D 1A 1A A9 6 E 18D1： 06 8D 1A 1 A 4 C 28 15 A9 21 18D9：øø 8D 15 Dø 8D D7 Ø2 A9 96
 18E9：31 $19 \begin{array}{lllllll}19 & 32 & 19 & 8 D & 33 & 19 & 2 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ 18F1：AE $34 \quad 198 \mathrm{EE} 3519 \mathrm{CA}$ EØ 17 18F9：øø FØ ØА AØ FF 88 Cø Øø 55 1901：F0 F4 4C FE 18 A5 C5 C9 0 F 1909：3F FØ 10 AD 3519 8D 3451 1911：19 AD $3319 \mathrm{AE} 31 \quad 19 \mathrm{AC} 4 \mathrm{C}$ 1919：32 19 60 A9 Ø1 8D D7 Ø2 41 1921：AD $\begin{array}{lllllllll}15 & 19 & 8 D & 34 & 19 & \mathrm{AD} & 33 & 68\end{array}$ 1929：19 AE $31 \quad 19 \mathrm{AC} 32 \quad 19 \quad 6 \varnothing$ øC 1931：øø EØ 3E ØA ØA øø øø øø 54 1939：øø øø øø øø øø АØ 17 A9 C5 1941：øø 99 øø D4 88 DØ FA Aø 45 1949：Eø 84 FB A9 1285 FC A9 71 1951：14 8D ø2 D4 8D ø3 D4 A9 4A 1959：32 8D Ø5 D4 8D Ø6 D4 A9 CD

1961：14 8D 09 D4 8D ØA D4 A9 57 1969：32 8D øC D4 8D ØD D4 A9 DA 1971：14 8D 10 D4 8D 11 D4 A9 64 1979：32 8D 13 D4 8D 14 D4 78 B6 1981：A9 8D A2 19 8D 14 Ø3 8E 23 1989：15 Ø3 $58 \quad 6 \emptyset$ AD 1A 1A $F \emptyset 13$ 1991：07 C9 02 F0 714 C 31 EA 13 1999：AD 21 1A $\mathrm{FO} \emptyset 6$ CE 21 1A 05 19A1：4C 31 EA AD 1E 1A 8D 94 F6 19A9：D4 AD 1F 1A 8D GB D4 AD 27 19B1：2б 1A 8 D 12 D 418 A5 FB 9B 19B9：69 6785 FB A5 FC 69 øø C6 19C1：85 FC Aø øø B1 FB 8D 61 A3 19C9：D4 C8 B1 FB 8D øø D4 C8 6D 19D1：B1 FB 8D ø8 D4 C8 B1 FB 37 19D9：8D 67 D4 C8 B1 FB B1 FB 98 19E1：8D ØF D4 C8 Bl FB 8D ØE 6C 19E9：D4 C8 B1 FB F0 18 8D 21 D2 19F1：1A AD 1B 1A 8D 64 D4 AD 75 19F9：1C 1A 8D gB D4 AD 1D 1A D4 1A01：8D 12 D4 4C 31 EA A9 EØ 49 1Aø9：85 FB A9 1285 FC A9 $91 \mathrm{C9}$ 1A11：8D 1A 1A 8D 21 1A 4C 31 E9 1A19：EA $621111111 \varnothing 101 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{~F}$ 1A21： 0960 A9 1320 D2 FF AE 53 1A29：C7 ø2 Eø øø Fø Ø9 A9 11 ED 1A31：2ø D2 FF CA 4C 2B 1A AE C8 1A39：C8 Ø2 EØ øø Fø Ø9 A9 1D 8A 1A41：20 D2 FF CA 4C 3B 1A A9 14 1A49：CE 2ø D2 FF A9 A3 2ø D2 36 1A51：FF A9 CD $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF $2 \varnothing$ 7F 02 1A59：1A A9 A5 20 D2 FF A9 $2 \varnothing$ C5 1A61：20 D2 FF A9 A7 $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF 58 1A69：2ø 7F 1A A9 CD $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF FF 1A71：A9 A4 2ø D2 FF A9 CE $2 \varnothing 39$ 1A79：D2 FF 26 7F 1A 60 A2 03 AD 1A81：A9 9D 20 D2 FF CA F0 ø3 33 1A89：4C 81 1A A9 $112 \varnothing$ D2 FF D $\varnothing$ 1A91：60 24 A9 øø 8D E2 ø2 AD DD 1A99：ø0 DC C9 7D F0 øD C9 7E E3 1AA1：Fの ØC C9 7B Fø ØB C9 7761 1AA9：FØ ØA 6Ø 4C B8 1A 4C E4 55 $1 \mathrm{AB} 1: 1 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{C} 101 \mathrm{~B} 4 \mathrm{C}$ 3C 1 B AD $\mathrm{F} \varnothing$ 1AB9：CB 02 C 967 Fg D9 A9 2A 6 A 1ACl：8D F8 07 EE CB 022086 F7 1AC9：1B A2 18 EE Ø1 Dø CA EØ E7 1AD1：øø FØ Ø6 $2 \varnothing 69$ 1B 4C CC 22 1AD9：1A 20 AE 1B $2 \varnothing 23$ 1A AD 1A 1AE1：E2 6260 AD CB $\varnothing 2$ C9 øø E8 1AE9：FØ AD A9 2B 8D F8 67 CE 17 1AF1：CB $022 \varnothing 86$ 1B A2 18 CE 5B 1AF9：ø1 DØ CA EØ øø $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \emptyset 62 \varnothing$ 3A 1Bø1：69 1B 4C F8 1A $2 \varnothing$ AE 1B 95 1B69：2ø 23 1A AD E2 0260 AD C3 1B11：CC ø2 C9 øø Fø 51 A9 29 Bø 1B19：8D F8 67 CE CC 022099 6A 1B21：1B A2 18 CE ØØ DØ CA EØ 37 1B29：øø FØ Ø6 $2 \varnothing 69$ 1B 4C 24 D2 1B31：1B $2 \varnothing$ AE 1B $2 \varnothing 23$ 1A AD F3 1B39：E2 6260 AD CC $\varnothing 2$ C9 9953 1B41：Fø 25 A9 28 8D F8 07 EE 3E 1B49：CC $622 \varnothing 99$ 1B A2 18 EE 86 1B51：øø Dø CA Eø øø Fの ø6 $2 \varnothing 13$ 1B59：69 1B $4 \mathrm{C} 501 \mathrm{~B} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{AE}$ 1B 6B 1B61：2ø 23 1A AD E2 226060 CE 1B69：8E CD Ø2 A2 øø Aø øø E8 $3 \varnothing$ 1B71：Eの FF Fø Ø3 $4 \mathrm{C} 7 \varnothing$ 1B C8 89 1B79：Cø ø3 FØ ø5 A2 øø 4C $7 \varnothing$ 5D 1B81：1B AE CD 0260 AE CB 0222 1B89：A9 øø Eø øø Fø ø6 69 Ø2 25 1B91：CA 4C 8B 1B 8D C7 626053 1B99：AE CC $\varnothing 2$ Eø Ø1 A9 øø Eø 38 1BA1：Øø FØ $\varnothing 669$ Ø2 CA 4 C AØ DF 1BA9：1B 8D C8 ø2 $6 \varnothing \mathrm{AE} \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{~g}_{2} 5 \mathrm{~B}$
 lBB9：8A $1869 \quad 61$ AA 8E DF $\quad 62$ C9
 1BC9：DF 62 2 2 日A E5 A4 D3 B1 $3 \varnothing$ 1BD1：D1 8D E1 62 C9 Aø FØ 0164 1BD9：60 A9 ØA 8D E2 ø2 60 ØA AE 1BE1：EA EA EA C9 01 Fø 2B C9 2E 1BE9：ø2 Fø 3E A9 ø5 8D øC D4 ØB 1BF1：8D øD D4 A9 ø8 8D ø8 D4 C2 1BF9：A9 32 8D 67 D4 A9 218 D D $\varnothing$ 1Cø1：øB D4 A2 FF Aø FF 88 Dø $2 F$

1Cø9：FD CA Dø F8 A9 $2 \varnothing$ 8D ØB 9ø 1C11：D4 60 A9 14 8D ø8 D4 A9 22 1C19：51 8D 07 D4 A9 218 DD ØB 83 1C21：D4 A9 64 8D øC D4 4C 03 E2 1C29：1C A9 18 8D Ø8 D4 A9 92 2F 1C31：8D 67 D4 8D øB D4 A9 øø 64 1C39：8D øC D4 A9 ø8 8D øD D4 D5 1C41：A9 11 8D ØB D4 A2 FF CA Fg 1C49：DØ FD A9 $1 \varnothing$ 8D ØB D4 A2 84 1C51：FF AØ FF 88 D $\mathrm{FD}^{\mathrm{CA}} \mathrm{D}$ D 1 F 1C59：F8 A2 FF Aø FF 88 DØ FD 82 1C61：CA DØ F8 A9 ØA 8D Ø8 D4 58 1C69：A9 F1 8D 67 D4 A9 118 BD 12 1C71：øC D4 A9 C8 8D øD D4 A9 9A 1C79：21 8D ØB D4 A2 FF CA Dø CF 1C81：FD A9 10 8D ØB D4 6061 CB 1C89：Aの 17 A9 øø 99 øø D4 88 øC 1C91：DØ FA A9 øø 2ø 9F ø8 2ø D5 1C99：58 11 A9 øø 8D $1 \varnothing$ Dø A9 6F 1CA1：øø 8D 17 Dø 8D 1D DØ A9 59 1CA9：ø4 8D Dø ø2 A9 64 8D ø8 83 1CB1：Dø A9 64 8D E4 Ø2 4C C2 AC 1CB9：1C A9 4B 8D E2 $022 \emptyset 929 \mathrm{E}$
 1CC9：øC $2 \varnothing 6911$ AD 1E Dø A9 7F 1CD1：øø 8D E2 ø2 $2 \varnothing 9210$ A9 FE 1CD9：32 $2 \varnothing$ B7 1D A9 Ø2 20 E1 73 1CE1：1B $2 \varnothing 72$ øD $2 \emptyset 73$ ØF A9 65 1CE9：9E $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF $2 \varnothing 93$ 1A $2 \varnothing 77$ 1CF1：92 10 A5 91 C9 7F Fø 2699 1CF9：AD 8D Ø2 C9 Ø1 Dø ø3 2ø BA 1Dø1：A7 1D $2 \varnothing 1312 \begin{array}{llllll}12 & 26 & 12 & 3 B\end{array}$ 1Dø9：AD CA Ø2 C9 øø Fø AA AD $7 \varnothing$ 1D11：E5 02 8D EE 02 29 01 C9 DF 1D19：Ø1 Fø ØB 4C E5 1C A9 Ø6 2F 1D21：8D 18 D4 4C 2515 AD EE 4F 1D29：Ø2 2921 C9 21 FØ 23 A9 2C 1D31：ø1 2ø 9F ø8 CE Dø ø2 AD D3 1D39：DØ ø2 FØ 4B A9 øø $2 \varnothing$ E1 9E 1D41：1B $2 \varnothing 6911$ AD 1E Dø A9 $8 \varnothing$ 1D49：øø 8D E5 Ø2 $2 \varnothing 72$ ØD 4C F4 1D51：E5 1C EE Dø ø2 AD Dø ø2 DA 1D59：C9 ØA Dø Ø3 CE DØ Ø2 A9 AC 1D61：32 8D E2 Ø2 2092 1ø A9 A9 1D69：ø1 2ø E1 1B A9 øø 8D E5 68 1D71：ø2 8D EE ø2 AD 15 Dø 29 9A 1D79：DF 8D 15 Dø A9 øø 8D E5 ø5 1D81：ø2 AD 1E Dø 4C E5 1C A9 D4 1D89：32 20 B7 1D 20691118 8E 1D91：AØ ØA A2 ØA $2 \emptyset$ FØ FF A9 Ø2 1D99：EB Aø 1D $2 \emptyset$ 1E AB A9 64 EE 1DA1： $2 \varnothing$ B7 1D 4C 1F 1D A9 $01 \quad \emptyset 4$ 1DA9：2ø 9F ø8 AD 8D Ø2 C9 ø1 Cø 1DB1：FØ F9 2072 ØD 60 A8 CE 18 1DB9：E6 1D AD E6 1D Dø F8 CE BF 1DC1：E7 1D AD E7 1D Dø F8 CE 58 1DC9：E8 1D AD E8 1D D® F8 CE Fø 1DD1：E9 1D AD E9 1D Dø F8 CE 89 1DD9：EA 1D AD EA 1D Dø F8 88 DB 1DE1：Cの øø Dø D3 $6 \varnothing$ øø øø øø D6 1DE9：øø øø 1F 1247414 A 4548 1DF1：2ø $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad \begin{array}{lllllll}56 & 45 & 52 & 92 & \text { øб 9ø 9C }\end{array}$

## BEFORE TYPING ．．． <br> Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## DoublePrint

## Article on page 58.

BE $1 \varnothing$ REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC． \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
SB $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\left.{ }^{\text {\｛CLR }\}\{2 ~ S P A C E S\}}\right\}$ YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE！PUB
．，INC．＂
SE 30 PRINTTAB（9）＂ALL RIGHTS R ESERVED＂
FP 4 Ø PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN\}WORKING."; ：POKE5328ø，$\varnothing$ ：POKE53281，Ø
MM 5 Ø FORX＝øTO254：READA：POKEX + 49152，A：C＝C＋A：PRINT＂．＂； NEXT
CF 60 IFC－32355THENPRINT：PRINT ＂ERROR IN DATA＂：END
FF $7 \varnothing$ SYS $49152:$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛BLU\}SYS49152 (YEL\}TO AC TIVATE＂：PRINT＂\｛DOWN \｛PUR\}\{2 SPACES\} - . . .

JB 80 PRINT＂${ }^{(D O W N\}}$ \｛GRN\}SYS4939 1 \｛RED\}TO SHUT OFF": END
QJ $9 \varnothing$ DATA173，14，22ø，41，254，14 1，14，22の，165，1
GF $10 \emptyset$ DATA $41,251,133,1,169,2 \varnothing$ 8，133，252，169，56
MX 110 DATA133，254，160， $0,132,2$ 51，132，253，169，$\varnothing$
GH $12 \varnothing$ DATA145，253，177，251，41， 128，24ø，2，169，192
FB $13 \varnothing$ DATA $32,159,192,41,64,24$ Ø，2，169，48， 32
DB 140 DATA159，192，41，32，240，2 ，169，12，32，159
SE 150 DATA $192,41,16,240,5,169$ ，3，32，159，192
GC 160 DATA165，254，24，165，4，13 3，254，169， 0,145
CP $17 \emptyset$ DATA $253,177,251,41,8,24$ Ø，2，169，192，32
SQ $18 \varnothing$ DATA159，192，41，4，240，2， 169，48，32，159
CX 190 DATA192，41，2，240，2，169， 12，32，159，192
DA $2 ø \square$ DATA $41,1,240,5,169,3,32$ ，159，192，165
HA 210 DATA $254,56,233,4,133,25$ 4，165，253，24，105
HB $22 \varnothing$ DATA1，133，253，165，254，1 Ø5，ø，133，254，165
HH $23 ø$ DATA $251,24,105,1,133,25$ $1,165,252,165, \varnothing$
EB $24 \varnothing$ DATA133，252，2ø1，212，24ø ，10，76，28，192，17
SX 250 DATA $253,145,253,177,251$ ，96，165，1，9，4
SR 260 DATA133，1，173，14，220，9， $1,141,14,220$
BP $27 \varnothing$ DATA169，2ø8，141，38，3，16 9，192，141，39，3
ES 280 DATA169，3ø，141，24，208，1 62，Ø，169，255，157
XC $29 \varnothing$ DATAØ，61，232，224，8，2ø8， 246，96，141，238
RM 3 Øб DATA192，32，262，241，173， 238，192，201，33，144
QB $31 \varnothing$ DATA16，169，18，32，2ø2，24 1，173，238，192，32
JG $32 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing 2,241,169,146,32$ ， 2ø2，241，96，ø，169
CM $33 \varnothing$ DATA $241,141,39,3,169,2 \varnothing$ $2,141,38,3,169$
GR 34 D DATA21，141，24，2ø8，96

## Program Appender

Article on page 68.
BC Ø REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPUT E！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－A LL RIGHTS RESERVED
DA $1 \mathrm{BU}=631: \mathrm{BC}=198: \mathrm{Sl}=43: \mathrm{S} 2=44$ $: A=\operatorname{PEEK}(S 1): B=\operatorname{PEEK}(S 2): C=$ PEEK（45）：D＝PEEK（46）
KX 2 INPUT＂ （CLLR\} \{DOWN\} PROGRAM \｛SPACE\}TO APPEND"; PROG\$:I

FPROG $\$=$＂QUIT＂${ }^{\text {THENE }} 9$
EP 3 OPEN $15,8,15, "$ Iø：＂：OPEN1，8 ，8，PROG\＄＋＂，P，R＂：INPUT\＃15， E，E\＄
JH 4 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：IFETHENPRI NT＂\｛DOWN\}ERROR: "E;ES:END
AP 5 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 DOWN\}LOAD"C HRS（ 34 ）PROG $\$$ CHR $\$(34)^{\prime \prime}, 8^{\prime \prime}$
AK 6 PRINT＂$\{4$ DOWN $\}$ POKE＂S1＂，＂A ＂：POKE＂S2＂，＂B＂\｛HOME \}": POK EBU，13：POKEBU $+1,13$ ：POKEBC ， 2
KG 7 IFC＞1THENPOKES $1, \mathrm{C}-2$ ：POKES 2，D：END
XD 8 POKES1，C＋253：POKES2，D－1：E ND
JD 9 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}": FORJ ＝øTO9：PRINTJ：POKEBU＋J，13： NEXT：POKEBC，10：PRINT＂ \｛HOME\}": END

## SpeedSort

See instructions in article on page 66 before typing in．

Cøøø：A9 øø 85 ø2 2 न FD AE 2ø 9D Cø日8：79 Ø0 8D B1 C2 A9 8ø 8D 5E Cø1』：B2 C2 $2 \varnothing 73$ øб C9 24 Fø 37 Cø18：19 ø9 8ø 8D B2 C2 $2 \varnothing 73$ A5 Cø2ø：日も DØ Ø7 A9 FF 85 ØD 4C CD Cø28：8D AD C9 3A Fø 7F C9 24 F5 Cø3日：DØ EC 2ø E3 Cø $2 \varnothing 73$ øø ø5 Cø38：2ø F1 AE $2 \varnothing$ 8D AD $2 \varnothing$ 9B 1D C 040 ：BC A5 63 Dø 6B A5 2 F 85 D8 Cø48：FB A5 3ø 85 FC Aø 11 Bl AD Cø50：FB D9 B1 C2 Dø 6488 10 E1 Cø58：F6 Aø Ø2 Bl FB 1865 FB DF C 660 ：8D B5 C2 C8 B1 FB 65 FC $4 \varnothing$ C $668: 8 \mathrm{D}$ B6 C2 AD B5 C2 38 E9 A4 Cø7ø：ø7 8D AE C2 AD B6 C2 E9 92 Cø78：øø 8D AF C2 A2 ø3 A5 FB E7 Cø80：18 656585 FB A5 FC 6542 Cø88：64 85 FC CA Dø Fø A5 FC 7C Cø90：CD AF C2 $9 \varnothing$ ØB Dø 19 A5 B9 Cø98：FB CD AE C2 9062 BØ 1ø 8B CøA0：A5 FB 8D B3 C2 A5 FC 8D 15 CøA8：B4 C2 4C ø6 C1 4C FD AE 99 CøBも：4C 45 B2 A9 FF 85 ØD 4C 17 CøB8：8D AD Aø $\varnothing 2$ B1 FB $18 \quad 65$ B3 CøCø：FB 8D Bø C2 C8 B1 FB 6550 CøC8：FC 85 FC AD B 0 C2 85 FB 3 C CøD日：A5 FC C5 32 9ø ØA Dø D8 67 CøD8：A5 FB C5 $319 \varnothing$ Ø2 Bø Dø B6 CøED：4C 4D Cの A5 7B 48 A5 7C 13 CøE8：48 АØ Øø B1 7B FØ ØВ C9 51 CøFロ：2C FØ ØE C9 3A F0 03 C8 87 CøF8：D $\varnothing$ Fl $68 \quad 85$ C100：60 6868 4C FD AE BA 8646 C108：FC 86 FD 8A 38 E9 52 Bø D2 C110：ø1 60 69 ø2 85 FE A2 13 F9 C118： B 5 gA 48 CA 10 FA BA 8617 C120：FC A9 øø $48 \quad 48 \quad 18$ AD B3 C2 C128：C2 $69 \quad 078519$ AD B4 C2 4C C130：69 øø 85 1A 18 Aø 12 AD AF C138：B5 C2 AA C8 AD B6 C2 A8 9F C140：38 8A E9 ø3 85 1B 4898 B1 C148：E9 øø 85 1C 48 Dø ø2 Dø 8D C150：DØ A2 Ø3 B5 19 95 ØA CA 9E C158：1ø F9 18 A5 øA 65 øC AA 68 C160：A5 øB 65 øD 4A 85 øF 8A ø8 C168：6A 9ø ø6 E9 ø1 Bø ø2 C6 3A C17ø：øF 85 ØE Aø øø B1 ØE 8511 C178：16 C8 Bl øE $85 \quad 17$ C8 Bl 1C C180：øE 8518 Aø Øø B1 ØA 85 D9 C188：10 C8 B1 ØA 8511 C8 B1 Dø C190：øA 8512 A2 Øø A5 10 C5 63 C198：16 96 ø3 E8 A5 1685 1D E7 C1AØ：Aの Øø B1 11 D1 17 Dø 974 F C1A8：C8 C4 1D 9ø F5 EØ Ø1 Bø 54 C1BE： 11 18 A5 ØA 69 Ø3 85 日A 84 C1B8：9ø C9 E6 øB Bø C5 9ø 91 D3

ClCの：DØ 8D Aø øø Bl øC 8513 FF ClC8：C8 Bl øC 8514 C8 Bl øC 2A C1Dø：85 15 A2 øø A5 16 C5 13 D4 ClD8：9ø ø3 E8 A5 1385 1D AØ 66 C1EØ：øø B1 17 D1 14 Dø 07 C8 8B C1E8：C4 1D 90 F5 EØ Ø1 Bø 1367 C1F0：38 A5 øC E9 ø3 85 øC Bø 11
 C2øø：BD Dø BD A5 ØD C5 ØB 9ø Dø C2ø8：69 Dø Ø6 A5 ØA C5 øC Bø C1 C210：61 A2 ø2 Aø Ø2 B5 1091 D1 C218：ØC B5 13 91 ØA CA 88 1ø 29 C220：F4 18 A5 ØA 69 ø3 85 ØA E7 C228：90 ø2 E6 øВ 38 A5 øC E9 5E C23Ø：Ø3 85 øС Вø Ø2 C6 ØD A5 1ø C238：ØD C5 ØB 9ø 35 Dø BE A5 $3 \varnothing$ C240：øC C5 ØA Bø B8 9ø 2B DØ B8 C248：B8 A5 1B 48 A5 1C 48 A5 4 F C250：øC 85 1B A5 øD 85 1C 18 C9 C258：90 A5 18 A5 1969 ø3 85 E6 C260：19 9061 C8 84 1A C4 1C 75 C268：9ø 95 Dø 26 C5 1B 9ø 8F 63 C270：Bø 2ø A5 19 A4 1A C4 ØD Cø C278：9ø ø8 Dø DE C5 øC 9ø ø2 D1 C28ø：BØ D8 BA E4 FD Bø C2 86 F8 C288：FD E4 FE Bø BC A6 FC 9A 46 C290：Dø B5 6885 1C 6885 1B F9 C298：A6 1C EØ Øø DØ BC A6 FC 58 C2AØ：9A A2 øø 6895 ØA E8 Eの 2A C2A8：14 90 F8 60 F8 6ø øø øø CA

## BEFORE TYPING ．．．

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## 80－Column Magic For The 128

See instructions in article on page 76 before typing in．

## Program 1：80－Column Magic ML Program

[^10]ØBFø：FB 4C B1 ØB $6 \varnothing$ Øø 204284 ØBF8：øC A9 12 A6 FA $2 \varnothing$ 5B øC 47 øCøø：A9 13 A6 FB $2 \varnothing$ 5B øC A9 76 øCø8：FD A2 Ø1 A4 FC $2 \varnothing 74 \mathrm{FF} 83$ øC10：85 FF A9 1F A6 FF $2 \varnothing$ 5B E2 øC18：øC A5 FB C9 FF Fø 07 E6 74 øC2ø：FB E6 FC 4C F9 ØB A5 FA 96 øC28：C9 1F Fø B4 E6 FA E6 FE 46 øС3ø：A9 øø 85 FB 85 FC 4C F9 $4 \varnothing$ øC38：øB 85 FB 86 FA A9 øø 8523 øC40：FC $6 \emptyset 85 \mathrm{FA} 86 \mathrm{FE}$ A9 øø D2 ØC48：85 FD 85 FB 85 FC 60 8E 82 øC5ø：øø D6 2C øø D6 1ø FB AD 4ø øC58：ø1 D6 6Ø Aø Øø 8C ØØ FF EE øC6ø：8D Øø D6 2C øб D6 10 FB 54 øC68：8E 11 D6 6ø A9 øø 8D øø 51 ØC70：FF $2 \varnothing$ ØC AF A5 16 8D Øø AD ØC78：D6 2C øø D6 10 FB AC Ø1 3F øC8ø：D6 A9 øø 4C ø3 AF $6 \varnothing$ øø CA

## Program 2：80－Column Magic

Demo
BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC． \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
SM $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$＂TAB（5）＂COPYR IGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUBLI CATIONS，INC．－ALL RIGH TS RESERVED＂
CB $3 \varnothing$ FAST：BLOAD＂MAGIC
SP $4 \varnothing$ PRINT CHR $\$(27)+" M "$
GP $5 \emptyset$ CHAR $1,32,1, "\{P U R\} S T A N D$ \｛SPACE］BY FOR．．．＂
RH 60 CHAR 1，Ø，Ø，＂＂：FOR M＝1 TO 168：PRINT＂（BLK）MAGICIM AGICI＂；：NEXT
SQ $7 \varnothing$ POKE 2829，8：GOSUB 710：SC NCLR
DG $8 \emptyset$ FOR M＝1 TO 168：PRINT＂ \｛YEL\}\{2 SPACES\}*
\｛3 SPACES\}民7ヨ\{2 SPACES\}* （3 SPACES\}";:NEXT:GOSUB ［SPACE］730
PD 9ø POKE 2829，16：GOSUB 710：S LEEP 1
KB 1øø POKE 253，3：POKE 254，10： GOSUB 750：GOSUB 730
RC 110 POKE 253，13：POKE 254，14 ：GOSUB 750：GOSUB 73ø
QG $12 \emptyset$ GOSUB 83ø：AD＝8：GOSUB 79 Ø
DD $13 \varnothing \mathrm{Sz}=17$ ：GOSUB $68 \varnothing$
CQ $14 \varnothing$ FOR $W=\varnothing$ TO 9：X＝W＊ $6: Y=W^{*}$ 2：GOSUB 690：READ Y\＄：CHA R 1， $\mathrm{X}+13$－（LEN（YS）／2）， $\mathrm{Y}+$ 3，＂\｛YEL\}" $+\mathrm{Y} \$: A D=A D+16: G$ OSUB 790：NEXT
EM 150 AD＝AD＋16：GOSUB 79ø：SZ＝3 6：GOSUB 680：X＝16：Y＝7：GO SUB 690：CHAR $1, X+7, Y+3$ ， ＂ 83 3．．．THEN MAKE THEM A LL GO AWAYI＂：SLEEP 2
EF 160 FOR $I=1$ TO $11: A D=A D-16$ ： GOSUB 810：GOSUB 730：NEX T
GS 170 COLOR 5，4：SZ＝1：FOR $I=1$ \｛SPACE\}TO 3:GOSUB 680:C HAR 1，3，2，CCS（1）：CHAR 1 ， $3,3, \operatorname{cCs}(3): S Z=S Z+36: N E$ XT
KD 180 FOR $\mathrm{J}=3$ TO $21:$ CHAR 1，3， $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{CC}(2):$ CHAR $1,3, \mathrm{~J}+1, \mathrm{C}$ CS（3）：NEXT
KS 190 PRINT CHR\＄（14）
PJ 2øø AD＝24：GOSUB 79ø
DR 210 CHAR $1,1 \varnothing, 3$ ，＂$\{$ WHT $\}$ AS YO U JUST SAW，YOU CAN CRE ATE UP TO 15 INDIVIDUAL SCREENS＂
CC $22 \varnothing$ SLEEP 2：CHAR 1，1ø，4，＂IN FULL COLOR AND STASH T

HEM AWAY IN RAM BANK 1. \｛2 SPACES \}YOU MAY THEN"
BS 230 SLEEP 2： $\mathrm{CH} \overline{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{R} 1,10,5, \mathrm{MR}$ ING THEM ALL BACK THROU GH THE＇FREE＇RAM IN TH E 8563 CHIP SO＂
DC 240 SLEEP 2：CHAR $1,10,6, "$ TH AT THEY SEEM TO REAPPEA R INSTANTANEOUSLY．＂
GP 250 SLEEP 3
GS 260 CHAR $1,10,8, "\{C Y N\} Y O U M$ AY ALSO：＂
KF $27 \varnothing$ CHAR $1,10,10, ">E 7 \exists$ CHAN GE THE COLOR OF 86 SOME 87ヨCHARACTERS WHILE LE AVING OTHERS ALONE．＂：SL EEP 1：GOSUB 710：POKE 25 3，131：POKE 254，139：GOSU B 750 ：GOSUB 730
EC 28 Ø SLEEP 1：CHAR $1,10,12, "$ \｛CYN\}>E6 MAKE SOME OF \｛SPACE\}THEM BLINK.": SLE EP 1：GOSUB 710：POKE 253 ，133：POKE 254，149：GOSUB 750：GOSUB 730：SLEEP 1
KH 290 CHAR $1,38,12, "$ E6 2 AND ST OP BLINKING．＂：GOSŪB 710 ：POKE 253，149：POKE 254， 133：GOSUB 750：GOSUB 73ø ：SLEEP 1
AM 300 CHAR $1,10,14, "\{C Y N\}>$ \｛YEL］UNDERLINE\｛BLK\}
［YEL\}IMPORTANT\{BLK\}
\｛YEL\}THINGS.": GOSUB 710 ：POKE 253，141：POKE 254， 173：GOSUB 750：GOSUB 730 ：SLEEP 1
CA 310 CHAR $1,10,16, "\{C Y N\}>$
83 크대NANGE ALL OF THE CH ARACTTERS OF ONE TYPE．＂： SLEEP 1：GOSUB 710：POKE \｛SPACE\}253, 32: POKE 254, 42：GOSUB 770：GOSUB 73ø
GF $32 \emptyset$ CHAR $1,54,16$ ，＂THEN CHAN GE BACK．＂：SLEE $\bar{P}$ 1：GOSUB 710：POKE 253，42：POKE 2 54，32：GOSUB 77ø：GOSUB 7 30：SLEEP 1
SQ $33 \varnothing$ CHAR $1,1 \varnothing, 18, "\{C Y N\}\rangle S A$ VE SCREENS TO DISK．＂：SL EEP 1
BQ $34 \sigma$ CHAR $1,1 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing$ ，＂$\{C Y N\}$ ） E7 1 OR DUMP THEM TO YOUR PRINTER．＂：SLEEP 1
XP 350 SLEEP 2：GOSUB 810：GOSUB $73 \varnothing$
HA 360 CHAR $1,12,11, "\{P U R\}$＇MOU SE＇GRAPHICS IN $8 \varnothing$ CŌLU MNS ARE NOW WITHIN YOUR REACH．＂
DA 37ø GOSUB 710：X＝40：$Y=12:$ CHA R 1，X，Y，＂\｛YEL\}个":TI\$="Ø øøøøø＂
EC 38 Ø EEK＝JOY（1）
AK 39ø GET J\＄：IF J\＄＜＞＂＂THEN 3 98
DX 40ø IF TI＞15 AND TI＜160 TH EN 650
GC 41ø IF TI＞3øø AND $\mathrm{TI}<31 \varnothing \mathrm{TH}$ EN $66 \emptyset$
FC $42 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(213)=1$ THEN $64 \varnothing$
AF $43 \emptyset$ IF EEK $=128$ AND $X>65$ AND $\mathrm{Y}=3$ THEN 530
HH $44 \varnothing$ IF EEK $=\varnothing$ THEN $50 \varnothing$
XA 450 IF EEK $=1$ AND $Y>3$ THEN $Y$ $=\mathrm{Y}-1$
FP $46 \emptyset$ IF EEK＝5 AND $\mathrm{Y}<21$ THEN \｛SPACE \} $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1$
GG $47 \varnothing$ IF EEK $=3$ AND $\mathrm{X}<75$ THEN ［SPACE \} $=\mathrm{X}+1$
FR 48 Ø IF EEK $=7$ AND $X>4$ THEN $X$ ＝X－1
PA 490 GOSUB 730

ME 5 Øø CHAR $1, X, Y, "\{Y E L\} \uparrow "$
CF 510 GOTO $38 \varnothing$
AQ $52 \emptyset$ REM * MENU GENERATOR * HR $530 \mathrm{MU}=1$
MP 540 PRINT CHR\$(142);"\{CYN\}" :SZ=19:GOSUB 680:CHAR 1 ,57,2, $\operatorname{cc} \$(1):$ CHAR 1,68 , 2,MENUS:FOR J=3 TO 9:CH AR $1,57, \mathrm{~J}, \operatorname{CC}(2):$ CHAR 1 , 57, J +1, $\operatorname{cC} \$(3):$ NEXT
KR 55 ( COLOR 5,16:PRINT CHR\$ (1 4):FOR I=1 TO 3:CHAR 1, 61,(I*2)+2,MUS(I),1:NEX T: COLOR5, 4: CHAR 1,61,4, MUS(1), 1:SLEEP 1
CX 560 EEK=JOY(1)
XQ $57 \varnothing$ GET J\$:IF J\$<>"" THEN 5 78
EE $58 \varnothing$ IF EEK $=5$ AND MU<3 THEN \{SPACE \}MU $=M U+1$ : COLOR 5, 4:CHAR $1,61,\left(M U^{*} 2\right)+2, M U$ \$(MU),1:COLOR 5,16:CHAR $1,61,((\mathrm{MU}-1) * 2)+2, \mathrm{MU}$ ( MU-1), 1
AR 590 IF EEK $=1$ AND MU>1 THEN [SPACE]MU=MU-1:COLOR 5, 4: CHAR 1,61,(MU*2) +2 , MU \$(MU),1:COLOR 5,16:CHAR $1,61,((M U+1) * 2)+2, \mathrm{MUS}($ $\mathrm{MU}+1), 1$
JM $6 \varnothing$ IF EEK=128 AND MU=1 THE N SCNCLR:RESTORE:PRINT \{SPACEJCHRS(142): GOTO 5 $\emptyset$
EX $61 \varnothing$ IF EEK=128 AND MU=2 THE N GOSUB 72ø:SLEEP 1:GOT - $38 \varnothing$

QB $62 \varnothing$ IF EEK $=128$ AND $M U=3$ THE N $64 \varnothing$
HR 63ø GOTO 56ø
JP 640 SCNCLR: PRINT CHR (142); CHRS(27)+"L";"\{CYN\}END \{SPACE\}OF RUN... 'MAGIC - ML-ROUTINE INSTALLED. ": END
RK 650 GOSUB 730:CHAR 1,10,13, "\{CYN\}THIS POINTER MAY ISPACETBE MOVED USING A MOUSE OR JOYSTICK IN P
ORT 1.": CHAR 1,36,14," ( TRY IT1)": GOSUB 710:GOT б 380
AC 660 GOSUB 730:CHAR $1,5,3$,"
 \{SPĀCE\}HELP SCREENS MAY BE CREATED LIKE THIS $\rightarrow ":$ PRINT CHR\$(142): CHA R $1,68,2$,MENUS:PRINT CH RS(14)
XK 670 CHAR $1,5,5, " \mathbb{E} \equiv$ YOU CAN \{SPACE \}OPEN THE MENU BY PLACING THE POINTER": C HAR $1,5,6$, "BENEATH IT A ND 'CLICKING'. (OR PRES $S$ \{RVS\} RETURN \{OFF\} TO EXIT.)" E GOSUB $710:$ GOTO $38 \varnothing$
DF $68 \emptyset$ FOR $S=1$ TO $3: C C \$(S)=$ LEF T\$(BXS(S), SZ) R RIGHT $\$(\mathrm{BX}$ ( $(\mathrm{S}), 1)$ : NEXT: RETURN
HG 690 COLOR 5, 14 : CHAR $1, X+4, Y$ , $\mathrm{CC}(1): \mathrm{FOR}$ B=1 TO 5:CH
AR $1, \mathrm{X}+4, \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{CC} \$(2): \mathrm{NEX}$ T: CHAR $1, \mathrm{X}+4, \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{CC}(3)$ : RETURN
JX $7 \emptyset \varnothing$ REM * SAVE SCREEN TO " $F$ REE" RAM12 SPACES\}*
PA $71 \varnothing$ SYS 2816, 0,16 :RETURN
SE 720 REM * RESTORE SCREEN $\{2$ SPACES $\}$
BB 730 SYS 2816,16, ø:RETURN
KA $74 \varnothing$ REM * SWITCH ATTRIBUTES

AFTER POKEING TO 253 \& 254 *
PK 750 SYS $2890,24,32$ :RETURN CP 760 REM * SWITCH CHARACTERS AFTER POKEING TO 253 \& 254 *
DE 770 SYS $2890,16,24:$ RETURN QH 780 REM * SWAP TO BANK 1 RA M *
FC 790 SYS $2970, \emptyset$, AD: RETURN JA $80 \emptyset$ REM * FETCH FROM BANK 1 RAM *
QJ $81 \varnothing$ SYS 3ø62,16,AD:RETURN FM $82 \emptyset$ REM * STRING ARRAYS * QR $830 \mathrm{BX}(1)=$ "OR74 Y $\mathrm{XP}^{2}$ "
JC $84 \varnothing \mathrm{BX}(2)=" \mathrm{GG} y\{74$ SPACES $\}$ EM ${ }^{-1}$

MA $86 \varnothing$ MENUS="\{CYN\}R* $\bar{T}$ TRVS $\}$ ME NU $\{0 F F\}$ £"
PK 870 MUS (1) $={ }^{-\prime}$ REPEAT DEMO " EG $88 \varnothing$ MUS(2)=" CLOSE 12 SPACESTMENU
QC $890 \operatorname{MUS}(3)="\left\{4^{-}\right.$SPACES $\} Q U I T$ \{SHIFT-SPACE\}\{4 SPACES\}

## HX $9 \varnothing 0$ RETURN

CF 910 DATA "LEARN","HOW", "YOU ", "CAN", "CREATE", "MULTI PLE", "WINDOWS","IN THE" ,"8Ø-COLUMN","
\{2 SPACES\}MODE..."

## DOS Plus

See instructions in article on page 70 before typing in.
ø8ø1:øB ø8 øø CC 9E 323133 B8 ø8ø9:32 øø øø øø E6 FB Dø Ø2 FC 0811:E6 FC B1 FB 6091 FD E6 F5 ø819:FD DØ ø2 E6 FE 6ø 4C øø 1D ø821:CC 1220444 F 53 2D 50 D6 ø829:4C $55 \quad 53 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 434 \mathrm{~F} 5 \varnothing 5972$ ø831:52 $494748 \quad 54203139$ E8 ø839: $38 \quad 37 \quad 20434 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{D} 50 \quad 5511$ ø841:54 45 21 $2 \emptyset 505542$ 2E 7D ø849:2ø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 69 ø851: øø øø øø AD ø3 0885 FD 7D ø859:8D $2 \varnothing$ ø8 AD 04 Ø8 85 FE 5 E ø861:8D 21 Ø8 Aø øø A9 A9 85 ØB ø869:FB A9 ø8 $85 \mathrm{FC} 2 \varnothing$ øD ø8 C5 ø871:FØ Ø5 2 2Ø 16 ø8 DØ F6 $2 \varnothing 32$ ø879:øD Ø8 Fø F6 C9 EF Fø 9796 ø881:C9 FF Fø 15 2ø 16 ø8 206 F ø889:øD ø8 18 6D Ø3 ø8 $2 \varnothing 16$ 8A ø891:ø8 2ø øD ø8 6D ø4 ø8 Dø 2 C ø899:D9 A2 øø BD 22 Ø8 FØ Ø6 34 ø8Al: $2 \varnothing 16$ E7 E8 Dø F5 4C 1F E8 ø8А9: Ø8 øø 4С 5A Øø А2 Ø2 øø 7B Ø8B1:4C EA øØ FF 1C $8 \varnothing$ ø8 0196 ø8B9:8ø $\begin{array}{llllllll} & 4 & \text { Ø6 } & 24 & 2 F & 25 & 5 \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{BB}\end{array}$ ø8C1: $2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} 53513 \mathrm{~A} \quad 3 \mathrm{~B} 5 \mathrm{~F} 21 \mathrm{D} 4$ ø8C9:46 23 3D 5C 5853 3ø 3A DD ø8D1:øø øø EF 19 øø EF CD øø CC Ø8D9: øø EF A8 ø3 øø EF B7 Ø3 5D ø8E1:øø EF A9 Ø1 øø EF 3D ø2 6F ø8E9:øø EF 33 ø2 øø EF 3 A Ø2 B2 ø8F1:øØ EF 29 Ø2 øø EF 52 Ø2 A9 Ø8F9: Øø EF 4B Ø1 øø EF B3 øø A6 69ø1: Ø0 EF 55 Ø2 øø EF 4A Ø2 3ø ø9ø9:øø EF ØA Ø1 øø EF 6C Ø1 ø2 ø911:øø EF 76 øø øø EF 63 Ø3 77 Ø919:øø EF 6A ø3 øø EF EE Ø1 43 Ø921:øø EF BF øø øø EF 84 øø EF 9929:øØ EF AE Øø ØØ EF E3 Ø3 97 ø931: øø EF E7 ø3 øø EF EB $93 \quad 07$ ø939: AD ø5 ø3 øø CD 29 øø FØ C7 ø941:4C øø 8D D9 øø AD 04 Ø3 8A ஏ949:øø 8D D8 øø øø AD 28 øø EØ ø951:8D ø4 ø3 øø AD 29 øø 8D 2B ஏ959:ø5 ø3 78 øø AD 2A øø 8D 61

Ø961:14 ø3 øø AD 2B øø 8D 15 A 2 0969:ø3 58 øø $A D$ øC øø 8D 86 EF Ø971: ø2 øø AD ØE øØ 8D $2 \emptyset$ DØ 62 ஏ979:øø AD ØD øø 8D $21 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{AD}$ D8 ø981:86 Ø2 AØ FA 99 FF D7 9931 ø989:F9 D8 99 F3 D9 99 ED DA 2D Ø991:88 Dø F1 8D 87 Ø2 6ø EE 27 9999:86 ø2 9ø E3 øø AD D8 øø 28 ø9A1:8D 04 ø3 øø AD D9 øø 8D 3E 99A9: ø5 ø3 78 A9 31 8D 14 øЗ 93 99B1:A9 EA 8D 15 Ø3 58 60 A6 37 Ø9B9:7A DØ Ø6 A6 7B EØ Ø2 FØ BC 99C1: 034 C 7 C A5 AD øø øø ø2 C1 99C9:øø CD ØF øø Dø F5 øø 2ø AF
 ø9D9:ø1 Ø2 $\mathrm{F} \mathrm{F}_{2} 2586 \mathrm{BB} 86 \mathrm{BC} 4 \mathrm{~A}$ Ø9E1:A2 1ø øø DD 11 øø $\mathrm{F} \varnothing$ ø5 96 Ø9E9:CA 10 F8 $3 \varnothing$ 2F 8A ØA AA E9 99F1: øø BD 2 F øø 48 øø BD 2 E 45
 ØAø1:59 E1 øØ 20 A5 Ø1 Øø AD 1B ดАø9: ØВ øø $2 \varnothing$ B4 FF A9 6F 85 FC ØA11:B9 $2 \varnothing 96$ FF $2 \emptyset$ A5 FF $2 \varnothing 94$ ØA19:16 E7 C9 øD DØ F6 4C AB E2 ØA21:FF C6 BB Øø AD ØB Øø $2 \varnothing 18$ ØA29:B1 FF A9 6F 85 B9 $2 \varnothing 9329$ ØA31:FF Aø øø øø B1 BB Fø ø6 D1 ØA39:2Ø A8 FF C8 DØ F6 4C AE BD ØA41:FF øø $2 \emptyset \emptyset 4$ Ø2 C6 BB C6 Ø3 gA49:BB C6 BB 1002 C 6 BC C8 D2 ØA51:C8 C8 84 B7 A9 øø øø 91 E6 ØA59: BB A8 ø0 B9 22 øø F0 C8 CC ØA61:91 BB C8 Dø F6 øø $2 \emptyset$ B1 FC ØA69:ø2 86 Cl 84 C 2 øб $2 \varnothing$ B1 A8 ØA71: Ø2 86 AE 84 AF Øø $2 \varnothing$ Ø 4 Ø8 ØA79: ø2 2ø EA F5 øø 4C 11 Ø1 A7 ØA81:A9 6ø 85 B9 2Ø D5 F3 øø ØF ØA89:AD ØB øø 2ø B4 FF A5 B9 E3 ØA91:2ø 96 FF A9 øø øø $859 \varnothing 91$ ØA99:6Ø $2 \varnothing 13$ EE AA 2013 EE 22 ØAA1:A4 90 60 A9 204 C 16 E7 19 ØAA9:C6 BB øø $2 \emptyset$ Ø4 Ø2 øø $2 \emptyset$ 5A ØAB1:84 Ø1 Aø Ø3 84 B7 øø $2 \varnothing \mathrm{AF}$ ØAB9:9B Ø1 Dø 41 C6 B7 Dø F7 B8 ØAC1:2Ø CD BD Øø $2 \varnothing$ A5 Ø1 $2 \varnothing C A$ ØAC9:13 EE A6 9ø Dø $3 \varnothing$ C9 øø DB ØAD1:øø FØ 18 2ø 16 E7 $2 \emptyset$ E1 99 ØAD9:FF FØ 2420 E4 FF Fø E8 A2 ØAE1:C9 $2 \varnothing$ DØ E4 2ø E4 FF Fø Dø ØAE9:FB DØ DD øø $2 \varnothing$ FF Ø1 AØ 8F ØAF1:ø2 DØ C5 øø $2 \varnothing$ Ø4 Ø2 Øø 99 ØAF9:2ø 84 Ø1 øø $2 \emptyset 9 B$ Ø1 A8 79
 ØBø9:øD 4C 16 E7 Aø øø øø 8483 ØB11: Ø8 B1 BB F0 16 C9 22 FØ 2B øВ19:ø3 C8 Dø F5 C5 ø8 Fø ØВ 97 øВ21:85 ø8 9865 BB- 85 BB Aø 71 ØB29:øø øø FØ E6 84 B7 øø AD 7C øВ31: øВ øø $85 \mathrm{BA} 6 \varnothing$ øø $2 \emptyset \mathrm{Bl}$ 1E ØВ39:ø2 18 A9 øø øØ 85 ØА FØ A6 ØB41:25 18 A9 Ø1 85 0A Dø 1E 49 ØВ49: А9 Сø ØС А9 8 Ø 85 ØА 18 C6 ØB51:A6 2B A4 2C A9 øø øø FØ 1B
 ØB61:øø Fø Ø6 38 Bø ED 38 A9 4 F ØВ69:ø1 48 A9 øø øø 2A 8593 8E ØB71:68 85 B9 Dø $64 \quad 86$ C3 84 A7 ØВ79:C4 øø 20 Ø4 02 A5 $932 \varnothing 24$ ØB81:A2 F4 9ø ø3 4C F9 Eø øø 74 ØВ89:2の A5 Ø1 øø $2 \varnothing 77$ ø3 A5 C3 ØB91:93 Dø 0724 ØA $3 \varnothing$ ØE ØØ F5 ØB99:4C FF 61 A2 1 C A5 $90 \quad 29$ E1 ØBA1:10 F6 F5 4C 37 A4 A5 AE C5 øBA9:85 2D A5 AF 85 2E $2 \emptyset \quad 59 \mathrm{FB}$ ØBB1:A6 $2 \varnothing \quad 33$ A5 24 ØA 76 ø6 14 ØВB9:øø 2Ø FF Ø1 6C ø2 ø3 A9 ø3 ØBC1:øø øø $2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ FF 4 C AE A7 1B ØBC9:øØ 2ø DC Ø2 FØ ø3 E6 BB Cø
 ØBD9:C9 $2 \varnothing$ Fø 17 C9 47 B $\emptyset 1049$ ØBE1:E9 2F $3 \varnothing$ øC C9 ØA 9ø ØB 22 ØBE9:E9 67 C9 99 9ø Ø2 Dø 03 B1 ØBF1:4C 48 B2 6Ø Aø øø øø 8426 ØBF9:14 $84 \quad 15$ Bl BB C9 $25 \mathrm{~F} \quad 39$ øCø1:1C C9 24 Dø 38 C8 øø $2 \varnothing$ 3ø

ØC09：BC 02 FØ 23 A2 04 ø6 1495 ØC11：26 15 BØ 2F CA DØ F7 6519 ØC19：14 8514 C8 Dø E9 C8 øø 6B ØC21：2Ø BC ø2 FØ ØB 4A Dø 1C Ø7 ØC29：26 14261590 Fl Bø 1431 ØC31：B1 BB $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & 18 & 98 & 65 & \mathrm{BB} & 85 & \mathrm{EA}\end{array}$ øC39：BB A6 14 A4 15 15 28 6ø øø AF øC41：2Ø BE Ø2 Dø 094 C 48 B 23 ØC49：C8 øø $2 \varnothing$ BC Ø2 FØ E3 Bø E1 ØC51：F5 85 Ø7 A5 15 C9 1A Bø B5 ØC59：ED $85 \quad 22$ A5 14 ØA 2622 9F øC61：øA $26 \begin{array}{lllllllll}22 & 65 & 14 & 85 & 14 & \text { A5 } & 27\end{array}$ ØC69：22 65158515 Ø6 1426 F5 øC71：15 Bø D3 A5 $9765 \quad 14 \quad 859 \varnothing$ ØC79：14 9ø CE E6 15 DØ CA FØ 7A øC81：C5 øø 2 Ø DC ø2 øб 8E øB 86 øC89：øø 6ø øø $2 \varnothing$ DC $0_{2}$ AD ø2 ø8 øC91：ø2 C9 25 9ø ø7 Dø øВ øø 5C øC99：2C øA øø 30 Ø6 9820 CD ED øCA1：BD Fø ØD A9 242016 E7 C6 ØCA9：98 øø $2 \varnothing 92$ Ø3 8A Øø 2Ø 9D øCB1：92 ø3 øø 4C FF ø1 48 4A 77 ØCB9：4A 4A 4A øø 2Ø 9D 0368 B8 øCC1：29 ØF 09 3б C9 3A $9 \varnothing$ Ø2 Bø øCC9：69 ø6 4C 16 E7 øø AD 2D CA ØCD1：øø 48 øø AD 2C øø 48 ø8 Dø øCD9：48 48 48 4C 31 EA A6 C6 3 F ØCE1：Fø 1D A5 D4 ø5 D8 ø8 BD 15 øCE9：76 ø2 øø CD 1ø øø Fø $131 \varnothing$ ØCF1：28 DØ ØD C9 8А BØ Ø9 E9 А3 øCF9：84 9ø ø5 69 1ø øø $2 \varnothing$ øø 7ø øDø1：Ø1 4C 81 EA 28 A9 øø øø 75 ØDø9：85 D4 85 D8 Fø F4 EE 21 B3 ØD11：D 60 EE 2ø DØ 6Ø AD 8675 ØD19：ø2 øø 8D øC øø AD 2ø Dø 6E ØD21：Øø 8D ØE ØØ AD 21 DØ Øø F3 øD29：8D øD øø 6ø øø FF øø øø 53

## BEFORE TYPING ．．．

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Impossible Scroll

See instructions in article on page 61 before typing in．

## Program 1：Impossible Scroll

Cøø日：A9 øø 8D øD Cø 8D 21 Dø 28 Cøø8：85 C6 4C EB Cø $2 \varnothing$ 2ø $2 \emptyset$ 2D

 Cø20：3D $3 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 38184878$ A8 186 Cø28：D8 $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & 38 & 68 & \text { Ø1 } & \text { Ø2 } & \text { ø4 } & \text { ø8 } & \mathrm{C} 5\end{array}$ Cø30：1の $2 \varnothing$ 4の 8ø øø øø øø øø D1 cø38：øø ø1 ø1 ø1 øø øø øø øø 2A Cø40：øø ø1 ø1 Ø1 A9 17 8D 11 ø8 Cø48：Dø A9 2F 8D 12 DØ A9 øø 82
 Cø58：8D Ø2 DD AD øø DD 25 FC 76 Cø6ø：$\varnothing 9$ øø 8D øø DD 4C 8C Cø 12 Cø68：A9 19 8D 11 Dø A9 F8 8D 74 Cø7ø：12 Dø A9 øø 8D 21 Dø AD A4 Cø78：ø2 DD ø9 ø3 8D ø2 DD AD A1 Cø8ø：øø DD 25 FC ø9 ø3 8D øø 5D Cø88：DD 6C øE Cø 4C 81 EA AD CD
 Cø98：AD ØD Cø Fø 98 A9 FF 8D CF CØAØ：ØD Cø $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 68$ Cø $4 \mathrm{C} 44 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 69$ CøA8：A2 97 BD $24 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 9 \mathrm{D} 10 \mathrm{C} 94$ CøBØ：BD 3C Cø 9D 34 C C CA $1 \varnothing$ 5C CøB8：F1 $2 \varnothing$ Cø C $\varnothing 2062 \mathrm{Cl} 6 \emptyset \mathrm{CD}$ CøCØ：AØ Ø7 A2 ØE B9 1ø Cø 9D B6 CøC8：øø Dø CA CA 88 10 F5 $6 \emptyset 55$ CøDø：A2 ø7 Aø øø BD F8 C7 D9 B4

CøD8：1B Cø Fø Ø4 C8 4C D4 Cø 58 CøEØ：C8 B9 1B Cø 9D F8 C7 CA CF CØE8：1ø E8 60 78 AD 14 Ø3 8D 91 CøFØ：øE CØ AD 15 Ø3 8D ØF CØ DD CøF8：A5 Ø1 29 FE 85 Ø1 A9 8F B5
 C1ø8：Aの Øø 8C ØE DC 8C 12 Dø 5C C110：C8 8C 1A Dø A9 øø 85 A7 6B C118：A9 78 85 A8 2ø 3D C2 Aø E3 C12ø：ø7 B9 1B C 099 F8 C7 A9 EE C128：$\varnothing 19927$ D 98810 F2 Aø 8F C13Ø：øF A9 FA 99 øø Dø 8888 7B C138：1Ø F9 A9 Øø 8D 17 DØ $2 \varnothing$ ø2 C14Ø：A8 Cø Aø ØE A2 $\varnothing 72 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \varnothing 6 \mathrm{~F}$ C148：Сの Аø øø А9 øø 99 øø CE 24 C150：99 øø CF C8 Dø F7 A9 FF Eø C158：8D 15 Dø 8D 1D Dø 58 4C ø4 C160：B2 C1 A9 øø Aø 07 AA B9 13 C168：34 Cø Fø ø7 8A 19 2C Cø 96 C170：4C 74 C1 8A 88 10 EF 8D ØA C178：10 DØ 6ø A9 øø 85 FE Aø 93 C180： $08 \quad 46$ FC 90631865 FD 83 C188：4A 66 FE 88 Dø F3 85 FF 94 C190：60 Aø øø B1 A7 Fø 1085 2E C198：ø2 18 A5 A7 69 Ø1 85 A7 54 ClAØ：A5 A8 69 Øø 85 A8 60 A9 87 C1A8：øø 85 A7 A9 $7 \varnothing 85$ A8 4 C 54 C1B0：91 C1 2073 C2 A9 30 8D 53 C1B8：18 Cø 20 Fl Cl 20 E5 Cl B7 ClCØ：CE 18 C $\varnothing$ D $\varnothing$ F5 $2 \varnothing$ A8 Cø 19 C1C8：2の Dø Cø $2 \varnothing$ Cø Cø $2 \varnothing$ 9F 93 ClDø：FF A5 C6 F6 DD A5 01 ø9 36 ClD8：ø1 85 Ø1 60 A5 Ø1 29 FE E6 C1E0：85 ø1 4C B2 C1 A2 ø2 Aø 59 C1E8：Øø ØA 88 DØ FC CA DØ F9 BB C1F0：60 A9 FF 8D 1A Cø A9 E8 F7 ClF8：8D 19 C 018 AD 19 Cø 6D E3 C2ø日：18 Cø 8D 19 Cø AD 1A Cの B6 C2ø8：69 øø 8D 1A Cø Aø øø AD CB C210：19 Cø 99 1の C $\varnothing$ AD 1A Cø 38 C218：99 $34 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 18 \mathrm{AD} 19 \mathrm{C} \quad 69 \mathrm{CD}$ C22ஏ：30 8D 19 Cø AD 1A C 6911 C228：Øø 8D 1A Cø C8 Cø Ø8 DØ 8A C230：DE AD ØD Cø 10 FB 206251 C238：C1 2の Cの Cø 6ø EA AØ øø BA C24ø：A9 øø 85 FC A9 D 085 FD B4 C248：A9 øø 85 FE A9 Aø 85 FF 1E C250：78 A5 ø1 29 FB 85 Ø1 B1 D7 C258：FC 91 FE E6 FC E6 FE Dø 61 C260：F6 E6 FF E6 FD A6 FD EØ Fø C268：Eの DØ EC A5 Ø1 ø9 Ø4 8544 C270：ø1 58 6ø A9 øø 85 B2 $2 \varnothing$ CE C278：91 C1 AD FF C7 85 FD A9 E6 C28ø：40 85 FC $2 \varnothing$ 7B C1 A5 FE 56 C288：18 65 B2 85 A9 A9 Cø 65 FC C290：FF 85 AA A9 ब8 85 FD A5 5 F C298： $0285 \mathrm{FC} 2 \varnothing$ 7B Cl A5 FE 4F C2AØ：85 B 018 A5 FF 69 Aø 85 DE C2A8：B1 A9 øø 85 B3 85 FD A4 1E C2Bø：B3 B1 B $\emptyset$ A4 FD 91 A9 C8 2 F C2B8：C8 C8 84 FD E6 B3 A6 B3 4C C2Cø：Eの ø8 Dø EB A4 B2 C8 8497
 C2Dø：60 78 A9 øø 8D 1A Dø A9 F9 C2D8：15 8D 18 Dø AD ø2 DD 9996 C2Eø：ø3 8D ø2 DD AD øø DD 29 BB C2E8：FC Ø9 03 8D ØØ DD AD ØE 49 C2FØ：Cø 8D 14 Ø3 AD ØF Cø 8D A5 C2F8：15 ø3 2ø 8A FF $2 \varnothing$ 5B FF AD с3øø：58 6ø øø øø øø øø øø øø CB

## Program 2：Impossible Scroll— BASIC Demo

BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC．－ \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
HM $2 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(49179)<>56$ THENLOA D＂SCROLL．ML＂， 8,1
HR $3 ø$ SYS 49873：POKE53280，11：PO KE53281，ø：PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$＂

BB $4 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ 3 SPACES $\}$（WHT $\}$ COP YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE！PUB ．，INC．＂
FQ $5 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（1ø）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED $\{2$ DOWN \} ［3习＂
XA 60 PRINT＂$\{11$ SPACES $\} ..$. PLEA SE WAIT．．．＂
QR 70 GOSUB48ø
DK 80 GOSUB32ø
JG $9 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛UP\}INTRODUCING TH E IMPOSSIBLE SCROLL＂
AH $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}PROGRAM. JU ST WATCH THE SCROLLING＂
DH $11 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}MESSAGE AT \｛SPACE\}THE BOTTOM. NOTE HOW IT＂
JF $12 \emptyset$ PRINT＂${ }^{\text {DOWN }}$ IS BELOW TH E NORMAL DATA AREA，AWA Y＂
GQ $13 \varnothing$ PRINT＂${ }^{(D O W N\}}$ FROM INTERF ERING WITH A TEXT DISPL AY．＂
DJ 140 GOSUB43ø
SS 150 SYS49152
JC 160 GETAS
 he scrolling message ca N BE ENLARGED＂
FR 180 POKE53271， 255
MM 190 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}BY CHANGING THE PROGRAM，OR BY SET TING＂
QK $2 ø \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}THE SPRITE ［SPACE］Y－EXPANSION．＂
EQ 210 GOSUB43ø
KQ 220 SYS 49628 ：GETAS
QM $23 \varnothing$ POKE53271，17ø
HH 240 PRINT＂$\{9$ DOWN $\}$ 87 ${ }^{2}$ OR HOW ABOUT＇UP AND DOWN SCR OLL＇？＂：SYS49628
CP 25 Ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}太7 $\{8$ DOWN $\}$ \｛3 SPACES\}...OR COLOR C hanges to the screen？＂
JC 26ø FORA＝øTO24ø：POKE49267，A ：NEXT：POKE198，$\varnothing$
HJ 270 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛ 3 DOWN\}E7 （4 SPACES）PRESS ANY KEY TO START DEMO OVER＂
QS $28 \varnothing$ POKE53269，ø
RG 290 POKE5328ø，RND（1）＊15：GET AS：ON－（AS＝＂＂）GOTO290：RU
HJ $3 ø ø$ N
CR $31 \varnothing$ REM POKE IN MESSAGE FRO M DATA
HA 32 Ø $I=7 * 4 \varnothing 96$
AQ 33ø READ X\＄：IF X\＄＝＂END＂THE N POKE I，Ø：RETURN
AD $34 \emptyset$ FORZ $=1$ TOLEN $(X \$): G=A S C(M$ ID $\$(\mathrm{X} \$, \mathrm{z}, 1)): \mathrm{IFG}>=64 \mathrm{AND}$ $\mathrm{G}<=95 \mathrm{THENG}=\mathrm{G}-64$ ：GOTO $36 \emptyset$
PM 35 Ø IFG＞95THENG＝INT（G－128）
FM $36 \varnothing$ POKEI， $\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1$ ：NEXT：GOTO 33ø
SP $37 \emptyset$ REM DATA FOR MESSAGE
JC $38 \emptyset$ DATA＂THIS IS THE SCROLL PROGRAM WHICH DEFIES T HE NORMAL PHYSICS OF TH E＂
MP 390 DATA＂VIC－II CHIP．．． \｛4 SPACES\} BY USING RAST ER INTERRUPTS，THE PROG RAM TRICKS
JD $40 \varnothing$ DATA＂THE COMPUTER INTO \｛SPACE］DISPLAYING SPRIT ES BELOW THE BORDER．TH IS＂
MG $41 \varnothing$ DATA＂ENABLES THE USER T O SCROLL MESSAGES IN TH E AREA WHERE DATA USUAL LY＂
RM $42 \varnothing$ DATA＂DOESN＇T BELONG！
\｛3 SPACES\}","END"
MH 43ø PRINT＂\｛HOME $\}$ \｛19 DOWN $\}$ \｛WHT\}";:FORA=1TO40:PRIN T＂－＂；：NEXT
KQ $44 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛YEL\}\{7 SPACES\}PR ESS ANY KEY TO SEE MORE

PM 450 FORA＝1TO4ø：PRINT＂$\{$ WHT $\}-$ ＂；：NEXT：PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂：R ETURN
KC 460 END
DH $47 \varnothing$ REM LOAD A CHARACTER SE
KK $48 \emptyset$ RETURN：＜－－－－－－－REM ERA SE THIS LINE TO LOAD CU STOMIZED CHARACTERS
KR 490 POKE49725，96 ：REM TURN \｛SPACE\}OFF COPY SUBROUT INE（POKE49725，234 TO R ESTORE COPY）
SM 5øø POKE184，2：POKE185，ø：POK E186，8：REM POKE 186，1 F OR DATASSETTE
PQ $51 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} \$=$＂CHARSET＂：REM THE NA ME OF THE CHARACTER SET
DK 520 POKE183，LEN（FS）：POKE187 ，$\varnothing:$ POKE188， 2 ：FORI $=1$ TOLE N（FS）
MH 53ø POKE511＋I，ASC（MIDS（FS，I 1））：NEXT
PX 540 POKE78ø，Ø：POKE781，Ø：POK E782，160：SYS65493
AJ $55 \emptyset$ RETURN

## Screen Maker

See instructions in article on page 35 before typing in．

Cøøø：78 A9 81 8D 19 Dø A9 ø1 91 Cøø8：8D 1A Dø A9 1B 8D 11 Dø 8D Cø1ø：A9 BA 8D 12 Dø A9 7F 8D A1 Cø18：ØD DC A9 09 8D A7 02 A9 D5 Cø2ø：ø1 8D AF $0_{2}$ A9 Cø 8D 15 1C Cø28：ø3 A9 84 8D 14 Ø3 A9 ø4 ø3 Cø30：85 8C A9 øø 8D A8 Ø2 8565 Cø38：8B 8D AB $0_{2} 8 \mathrm{BD} \mathrm{AC}$ Ø2 8D 29 Cø40：AD Ø2 A9 øB 8D $2 \varnothing$ Dø 8D 1B Cø48：E8 07 A9 18 8D øø Dø A9 6E C050：32 8D Ø1 Dø A9 2ø 8D Øø 64 Cø58：20 $2 \varnothing$ ø3 CB $2 \varnothing$ ØE C3 A9 79 Cø60：30 8D F8 97 8D F8 23 8D 11 Cø68：21 Dø 8D E9 ø7 A9 Ø1 8D 6D C070：15 D6 A9 93 20 D2 FF 20 8B Cø78：57 C7 $2 \varnothing 76$ C7 $58 \quad 2 \varnothing$ Cø A3 Cø80：Cø 4C 7E Cø A9 01 8D 19 D6 Cø88：Dø AD A8 ø2 49 FF 8D A8 21 Cø90：02 FØ 18 A9 85 8D 18 DØ 5ø Cø98：AD 21 DØ 85 Ø2 A9 øø 8D EF CøAØ：12 Dø 8D 21 Dø $2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset \quad$ C7 32 CøA8：4C 31 EA A9 15 8D 18 D 94 CøBØ：A5 Ø2 8D 21 Dø A9 BA 8D 79 CøB8：12 Dø $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ C7 4C 31 EA 3A CøCØ：AD Ø1 DC 4A Bø $2 \varnothing$ Ø8 $48 \mathrm{F7}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C ø C 8: A D & A B & \varnothing 2 & F \emptyset & \text { øC } & 2 \varnothing & 28 & C 2 & 4 F\end{array}$ CøDØ： $2 \varnothing 74$ C2 CE AB 02 4C E4 A7
 CøEØ：C1 CE AD Ø2 $68 \quad 28$ 4A Bø F5 CøE8：24 ø8 48 AD AB Ø2 C9 1873 CøFØ：Fの ØC $2 \varnothing 34$ C2 2 2の $8 \emptyset$ C2 8F CøF8：EE AB ø2 4C ØB C1 AD AD 4A C1øø：ø2 C9 ø8 Fの ø6 $2 \varnothing$ 4ø C1 F9 C1ø8：EE AD ø2 $68 \quad 28$ 4A Bø 1213
 C118：4ø C2 $2 \varnothing$ 8C C2 CE AC Ø2 E5 C12ø：68 28 4A Bø 14 Ø8 48 AD 35 C128：AC ø2 C9 27 Fø ø9 2ø 5B 75 C13ø：C2 2 Ø 98 C2 EE AC $\mathrm{g}_{2} 68 \mathrm{~F} 2$ C138：28 4A Bø ø3 2ø A4 C2 $60 \quad 22$ C140：20 F9 C6 A9 б3 85 3А А9 12 C148：FF $85 \quad 39$ A9 0485 FC A9 C8 C150：27 85 FB A9 6785 8E A9 F7

C158：Cの 85 8D 20 BA C1 A9 D7 59 C160：85 3A A9 FF 85 39 A9 D8 A7 C168：85 FC A9 2785 FB A9 DB E 0 C170：85 8E A9 Cø 85 8D 2ø BA F8 C178：Cl 20 F9 C6 6020 F9 C6 CE C180：A9 07 85 3A A9 BF $85397 F$ C188：A9 6785 FC A9 9785 FB D5 C190：A9 ø4 85 8E A9 øø 85 8D 69 C198：2ø F1 C1 A9 DB 85 3A A9 8E C1AD：BF 8539 A9 DB 85 FC A9 BF C1A8：97 85 FB A9 D8 85 8E A9 17 C1Bø：øø 85 8D 2ø Fl C1 2ø F9 1A C1B8：C6 6ø A2 19 A 028 Bl 39 DF C1Cø：48 88 D $\varnothing$ FA Aø 28 B1 FB 59 C1C8：91 3988 Dø F9 18 A5 3936 ClDø：69 288539 9ø Ø3 E6 3A EF C1D8：18 A5 FB $692885 \mathrm{FB} 9 \varnothing \mathrm{C7}$ C1EØ： 02 E6 FC CA DØ DE AØ Øø AE C1E8：68 91 8D C8 Cø 28 D $\emptyset$ F8 84 C1FD：6Ø A2 19 Aø 28 B1 3948 3D C1F8：88 DØ FA AØ 28 B1 FB 91 EF C2øø：39 88 Dø F9 38 A5 39 E9 B2 C2ø8：28 85 39 вø ø3 C6 3А 3815 C21ø：A5 FB E9 2885 FB B $\emptyset \quad$ Ø2 A6 C218：C6 FC CA DØ DE Aø øø 6888 C22の：91 8D C8 Cø 28 Dø F8 $6 \varnothing$ CD C228：A2 ø8 20 DC C6 CE 01 Dø 17 C230：CA Dø F7 6ø A2 ø8 20 DC A6 C238：C6 EE Ø1 DØ CA Dø F7 6Ø F3 C24ø：A2 ø8 2ø DC C6 CE øø Dø 2D C248：AD øø Dø C9 FF Dø Ø8 AD 5C C250：10 D 649 Ø1 8D 10 D $\varnothing$ CA 64 C258：Dø E8 60 A2 ø8 20 DC C6 F7 C260：EE Øø DØ AD øØ Dø Dø Ø8 3F C268：AD 10 D 949 Ø1 8D 10 D 9 A6 C270：CA DØ EA 6Ø 38 A5 8B E9 4C C278：28 85 8B Bø 62 C 68 C 6094 C280：18 A5 8B 6928 85 8B $9 \varnothing 82$ C288：ø2 E6 8C 6ø 38 A5 8B E9 B9 C29ø：ø1 85 8B Bø ø2 C6 8C 6019 C298：18 A5 8B 69 Ø1 85 8B 9ø 61 C2Aø： 02 E6 8C $6 \emptyset$ AD AB Ø2 C9 62 C2A8：11 90 03 4C C6 C2 AD AE 4B C2Bø：ø2 Aø øø 91 8B A5 8B 85 ø8 C2B8：FD 18 A5 8C 69 D4 85 FE 69 C2C0：AD AF $0291 \mathrm{FD} 6 \emptyset$ AD AC DB C2C8：ø2 C9 ø8 Bø 26 C9 ø6 Bø E2 C2Dø：25 AD AB ø2 C9 $11 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{Cl}_{21} 7 \mathrm{~F}$ C2D8：C9 $12 \mathrm{FG} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{C} 913 \mathrm{Fg}$ 1F 83 C2Eの：C9 14 Fg 1E C9 15 Fg 1D F1 C2E8：C9 16 Fg 1C C9 17 Fg 1B 60 C2F0：4C B7 C3 4C बE C3 4C $42 \quad 22$ C2F8：C7 4C 7A C3 4 C 5 C C3 4 C A8 C300：11 C5 4C C6 C4 4C 6C C4 6C С3ø8：4C 5B C5 4 C 44 C 6 Аø øø 88 C310：A5 8B 85 FD 18 A5 8C 69 B7 C318：1C 85 FE B1 FD 8D AE 028 F C32ø：78 A5 ø1 29 FB 85 Ø1 AD A5 C328：AE Ø2 85 3B A9 øø 85 3С 8Ø
 С338：ø6 3В 26 3С 18 A5 3С 6953 C34ø：DØ 85 3С A2 øø Aø øø B1 77 C348：3B 9D øø øC E8 E8 E8 C8 1B C350：CØ ø8 9б F3 A5 Ø1 Ø9 Ø4 D2 C358：85 ø1 $58 \quad 60$ AD AC $0_{2}$ C9 E1 C36ø：ø3 Bø Ø9 EE 2ø Dø EE E8 Bø C368： 07 4C 63 C4 AD 18 Dø $3 \varnothing$ DE C370：FB EE 21 D 6 EE E9 07 4C 5C C378：63 C4 AD AC $\varnothing 2$ D $\varnothing$ ØE CE A1 C38ஏ：A7 Ø2 AD A7 $0_{2}$ C9 92 D 98 C388：16 EE A7 ø2 60 C9 Ø2 Dø EA C39ø：23 EE A7 Ø2 AD A7 $0_{2}$ C9 54 C398：ØA D $\varnothing$ Ø4 CE A7 026 6 18 E4 C3AØ：A2 11 Aø 64 A9 $2 \emptyset 8 \mathrm{D} 8883$ C3A8：ø2 $2 \varnothing$ FØ FF A9 øø AE A7 A9 С3Bø：ø2 $2 \varnothing$ CD BD 4C 63 C4 78 C8 C3B8：2ø F9 C6 CE 15 D 0 AD AC 88 C3Cø：ø2 C9 ø3 9ø 16 A9 15 8D 34 C3C8：18 DØ AD E9 07 8D 21 Dø 66 C3Dø：2ø FB CA $2 \varnothing$ F9 C6 EE $15 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing$
 C3EØ：A9 25 8D 18 DØ A9 31 8D D6 C3E8：14 Ø3 A9 EA 8D 15 Ø3 A9 8F C3Fø：øø 8D 1A Dの 8D 21 Dø 5817 C3F8：2ø 71 CA A9 Fø Aø C8 2ø 9C

C400：1E AB $2 \varnothing$ FB CA $2 \varnothing$ EE C6 C2 C4ø8：AD 01 DC C9 FF Fø F9 $2 \varnothing$ B8 C410：EE C6 C9 EF F0 3A C9 FD FC C418：D $\emptyset$ EE 2ø EE C6 AD 91 DC 84 C420：C9 FD FØ F9 $2 \varnothing$ EE C6 2036 C428：71 CA 20 F9 C6 EE 15 D $\varnothing$ AD C430：78 A9 84 8D 14 Ø3 A9 Cø 8A C438：8D 15 Ø3 A9 7F 8D ØD DC F1 C440：AD E9 07 8D 21 Dø A9 0175 C448：8D 1A DØ 8D 15 DØ $586 \varnothing$ ØF C450：A9 ø4 8D 88 Ø2 A9 93 2ø E7 C458：D2 FF 2071 CA 20 F9 C6 F7 C460：EE 15 Dø $2 \varnothing$ FB CA 20 EE FC C468：C6 4C 30 C4 AD AC 92 C9 A8
 C478：F9 C6 A9 D8 85 FC A9 Øø E6
 C488：52 29 ØF $998 \mathrm{~F} 5288 \mathrm{D} \not \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{A} 8$ C490：F5 B1 FB 29 日F CD $9 \varnothing 52$ B6 C498：Dø ØA AD 915229 ØF 91 C2 C4Aø：FB 4C Bø C4 CD 9252 DØ CB C4A8： 07 AD 935229 ØF 91 FB 5D C4Bø：88 Dø DE 8A Fø ØA E6 FC Bl C4B8：CA DØ D6 Aø E8 4C 91 C4 21 C4C0： $2 \varnothing$ F9 C6 4C 63 C4 AD AC AC C4C8：ø2 C9 ø4 Bø ØE A5 8B 85 F4 C4Dø：FD A9 $23 \quad 85$ FE AD AE 628 E C4D8：91 FD 60 A9 ø4 85 FC A9 2B C4EØ：øø 85 FB A2 ø 3 Aø øø B1 C1 C4E8：FB CD $2 \emptyset 123 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ Ø8 AD 21 3D C4FD：23 91 FB 4C øø C5 CD 2289 C4F8：23 Dø 65 AD $23 \quad 23$ 91 FB 88 C5ø日：88 D 0 E4 8A Fø ØA E6 FC C3 C5ø8：CA D $\varnothing$ DC A 1 E8 4C E7 C4 DF C51Ø：6ø $2 \varnothing$ F9 C6 $2 \varnothing$ 2Ø C5 2ø AC C518：2B C5 2б F9 C6 4C 63 C4 41 C52ø：A9 ø3 85 FE A9 FF 85 FD 38 C528：4C 33 C5 A9 D7 85 FE A9 76 C530：FF 85 FD A2 19 Aø 28 B1 54 C538：FD 48 88 Dø FA Aø $28 \quad 68 \quad 96$ C54ø：91 FD Aø 016891 FD C8 86 C548：Cø 28 90 F8 18 A5 FD 69 9C C550：28 85 FD 9ø ø2 E6 FE CA 8E C558：Dø DB 6078 A9 31 8D 1418 C56ø：ø3 A9 EA 8D 15 ø3 A9 FF 16 C568：8D ØD DC A9 øø 8D 1A Dø 6F C57ø：8D 15 Dø 8D 21 Dø 85 3E $9 \varnothing$ C578：58 2Ø F9 C6 2071 CA A9 E9 C58日：ø8 8D 88 ø2 A9 25 8D 18 B9 C588：D 62013 C9 AD AC $\quad 62$ C9 71 C59ø：ø3 9ø 52 A9 49 Aø C9 $2 \varnothing 27$ C598：1E AB $2 \varnothing$ CB C9 AD B3 ø2 4D C5AØ：Fの 2E A2 61 Aø CA $2 \emptyset$ BD C8 C5A8：FF A9 ø1 AE B1 Ø2 A8 $2 \varnothing$ Bø C5B ：BA FF A9 øø $2 \varnothing$ D5 FF $2 \varnothing 47$ C5B8：13 CA A5 9ø 3ø 12．AD 61 C 4 C5Cø：CA C9 5E Fø ø8 A9 5E 8D 30 C5C8：61 CA 4C 9D C5 2013 CA BA C5Dø：20 71 CA $2 \varnothing$ F9 C6 AD E8 53 C5D8：$\varnothing 7$ 8D $2 \varnothing$ Dø AD E9 97 8D ØD C5EØ：21 Dø 4C 3ø C4 A9 98 Aø 5C C5E8：C9 2ø 1E AB $2 \varnothing$ CB C9 A9 4D C5F0：ø4 8D B4 ø2 A9 67 8D B2 CF C5F8：ø2 AD B3 ø2 Fø D2 A2 61 ø1 C6ø0：AØ CA 20 BD FF A9 01 AE C7 C6ø8：B1 Ø2 A8 2ø BA FF A9 øø 2 F C610：85 FD AD B4 6285 FE A2 A7 C618：EA AC B2 ø2 A9 FD $2 \emptyset$ D8 1B C620：FF $2 \varnothing 13$ CA A5 9ø 30 A8 3D C628：AD 61 CA C9 5E FO 12 A9 5 F C630：CC 8D B4 ø2 A9 CF 8D B2 98 C638：ø2 A9 5E 8D 61 CA 4C F9 9E C640：C5 4C CD C5 A9 øø 85 3D 6F C648：85 FD 85 B8 85 B9 $2 Ø$ CC 74 C650：FF $2 \emptyset$ 9E CA CE 15 Dø A9 7C C658：øB 8D 11 Dø A2 $0^{6} 20$ C9 35 C660：FF A9 1620 D2 FF A5 908 F C668：3ø 63 2ø F9 C6 A2 9486 D9 C67ø：FE 20 C9 FF Aø FF A2 1922 C678：C8 B1 FD 1ø 66 2ø BB CA 8A C680：4C 92 C6 48 A5 3D FØ 9943 C688：A9 øø 85 3D A9 $922 \varnothing$ D2 1A C69ø：FF 68 C9 $2 \emptyset$ Bø ø3 4C A7 45 C698：C6 C9 4ø 9ø øD C9 6ø Bø øE C6Aø： $66 \quad 18 \quad 69 \quad 204 \mathrm{C}$ AA C6 1819

C6A8： 69 4の 20 D2 FF Cø 27 9ø øE C6B0：C7 A9 ØD 20 D2．FF A9 øø 1A C6B8：85 3D 18 A5 FD $69 \quad 28 \quad 85 \quad 21$ C6C0：FD 9ø 92 E6 FE Aø FF CA 65 C6C8：Dø AE $2 \varnothing$ F9 C6 $2 \varnothing$ CC FF 5E C6Dø：2Ø E7 FF EE 15 Dø A9 1B B1 C6D8：8D 11 D 60 AD A7 6248 E9 C6EØ：A8 88 Dø FD CE A7 $\varnothing_{2}$ Dø C8 C6E8：F8 68 8D A7 0260 A2 øø 10 C6Fø：AØ 19 CA DØ FD 88 DØ FA 2A C6F8：6Ø Aø øø B9 A8 DA 48 B9 75 C7ø0：F0 5199 A8 DA 6899 FØ B6 C7ø8：51 C8 Dø EF Aø $4 \varnothing$ B9 A7 AC C710：DB 48 B9 EF 5299 A7 DB F9 C718：68 99 EF 5288 Dø EF 60 2D C720：CE 27 D $\emptyset$ CE A9 Ø2 Dø 19 F7 C728：A2 øø Aø øø A9 14 8D A9 7F C730：Ø2 BD øø øC 49 FF 9D øø 76 C738：0C E8 E8 E8 C8 C0 08909 D C740：Fの 60 Aø $\varnothing 6$ A5 8B 85 FD D8 C748：18 A5 8C 69 D4 85 FE B1 E1 C750：FD 8D AF 02 4C 63 C4 A9 7B C758：A8 85 FD A9 2285 FE Aø BD C760：øø B9 AD C7 91 FD C8 Dø 77 C768：F8 E6 FE B9 AD C8 91 FD 5B C77ø：С8 Cø 4ø 9ø F6 6ø Аø øø 2ø C778：A9 DA 85 FE A9 øC 91 FD D2 C780：C8 DØ FB E6 FE 91 FD C8 99 C788：Cø 4ø 9ø F9 A2 øø A9 AD 5ø C790～0．5 FD C6 FE Aø Ø2 8A 91 DE C798：FD E8 88 DØ F9 18 A5 FD F8 C7Aø：69 $2885 \mathrm{FD} 9 \varnothing$ Ø2 E6 FE D8 C7A8：Eの 1090 E8 60 AB Aø AD ED C7BØ：AØ B9 Aの AØ Aø Øø Ø1 Ø2 26 с7B8：ø3 Ø4 ø5 ø6 97 ø8 99 ØА $4 \varnothing$ C7Cø：ØB ØC ØD ØE बF 10111248 C7C8：13 $14 \begin{array}{llllllll}15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 1 A & 50\end{array}$ C7D®：30 $31 \begin{array}{llllllll}32 & 33 & 34 & 82 & 8 F & 92 & 9 B\end{array}$ C7D8：82 $87 \quad 92$ AØ AØ $8 \emptyset 818274$ C7E0：83 $8485868788898 A 68$ C7E8：8B 8C 8D 8E 8F 9ø $91927 \varnothing$ C7F0：93 $94 \quad 9596 \quad 979899$ 9A 78 C7F8：B $\emptyset$ B1 B2 B3 B4 $9383 \quad 926 \mathrm{C}$ C8øø：8F 8C 8C Aø Aø 1B 1C 1D DE C8ø8：1E 1 F C810：27 $28 \quad 29$ 2A 2 BB 2 D 2 C 3B A8 C818：3A $2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ 3C 3 E 3D 3 F 2ø 81 C820：35 $36 \quad 37 \quad 38$ 39 АØ Aø AØ 72 C828：AØ 84 8F Aø Aの 9B 9C 9D 71 C830：9E 9F Al A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 F8 C838：A7 A8 A9 AA AB AD AC BB Dø C840：BA AE AF BC BE BD BF Aø A9 C848：B5 B6 B7 B8 B9 515151 EB C850：51 84 8F Aø AØ 46 4ø 44 8A C858：45 $47 \quad 42 \quad 48 \quad 55494 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{AB}$ DA C860：4C 4F 50 7A 4E 4D 6B 73 8F C868：71 7278 7D 6D 6E 64 6F 92 C87ø：79 62 F8 F7 E3 9396 Ab 31 C878：Aø 8С 84 Aø Aø C6 Cø C4 7E C880：C5 C7 C2 C8 D5 C9 CA CB ø3 C888：CC CF D $\begin{gathered}\text { FA CE CD EB F3 B7 }\end{gathered}$ C890：F1 F2 Fø FD ED EE E4 EF BA C898：F9 E2 $78 \quad 77 \quad 63$ 90 928972 C8Aø：8E 9493 AØ AØ 5 B 565791
 C8Bø： $69 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F} 5 \mathrm{C} 68 \quad 517 \mathrm{~F} \quad 6574 \mathrm{AB}$ C8B8：75 61 EA E7 5F 66 ø3 $\quad$ OF E2 C8Cø：øD $10 \begin{array}{llllllll}15 & 14 & \emptyset 5 & 83 & 8 C & 92 & \text { A2 }\end{array}$ C8C8：88 8D 85 AØ A6 DB D6 D7 B6 C8D®：C1 D8 DA D3 FE FB EC FC D $\varnothing$ C8D8：E9 DF DC EA D1 FF E5 F4 Fø C8E0：F5 E1 6A 67 DF E6 67 O1 53
 C8F0：93 $111 \begin{array}{lllllll}12 & 46 & 49 & 52 & 45 & 92 & \text { E7 }\end{array}$ C8F8：2Ø $54 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 2 \varnothing & 43 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 45 & 41 & \mathrm{~B} 2\end{array}$ C9øø：52 2 C C9ø8：2Ø $544 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \varnothing 41424 \mathrm{~F} 52 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing$ C91ø：54 2ø øø A9 ø8 8D B1 ø2 4C C918：A9 32 Aø C9 $2 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{EAB} 20 \mathrm{AE}$ C92ø：E4 FF Fø FB C9 44 FØ 69 4E C928：C9 54 Dø F3 A9 ø1 8D B1 2D C930：ø2 60931111544150 øD C938：45 $2045 \begin{array}{llllll}52 & 2 \varnothing & 44 & 49 & 53 & 7 D\end{array}$ C940：4B $2 \varnothing \quad 28 \quad 542 \mathrm{~F} 442920 \mathrm{CB}$ C948：øø $931111 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 11 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 41 & 44 & 5 \mathrm{~A}\end{array}$

C950：20 $45 \quad 5241534553201 A$ C958：43 $55 \quad 52 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} 54 \quad 2 \varnothing 7 \mathrm{E}$ C960：53 $43 \quad 5245454 \mathrm{E} 20$ øD BD C968：11 $505245 \quad 53 \quad 53 \quad 2 \varnothing$ 3C 9B C970：52 $45 \quad 54 \quad 55 \quad 524 \mathrm{E} 3 \mathrm{E} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{C} 6$ C978：54 4F 2 Ø $41424 \mathrm{~F} 52 \quad 54$ 6A C98ø：2ø øD $11 \begin{array}{lllllll}46 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 45 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 42\end{array}$ C988：41 4D 45 2ø $544 \mathrm{~F} \quad 204 \mathrm{C} 27$ C99Ø：4F 414420 3F $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ øø 61 C998：93 $11 \begin{array}{llllllll}11 & 50 & 52 & 45 & 53 & 53 & \text { ø3 }\end{array}$ C9AD：20 3C $5245 \quad 5455 \quad 524 \mathrm{E}$ DC C9A8：3E $2 \varnothing \quad 54 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 41424 \mathrm{~F}$ BC C9Bの：52 542 2ø 2 øD 114649 ØВ C9B8：4C 45 4E $414 \mathrm{D} 45 \quad 20 \quad 54$ B5
 C9C8： $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ øø A9 øø 85 FD 85 A6 C9Dø：CC 2Ø E4 FF F6 F9 C9 5F D1
 C9E0：DØ ØE A5 FD F0 E9 A9 14 8B C9E8：C6 FD $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF 4C CF C9 2B C9F0：C9 3090 DB $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF A6 38 C9F8：FD 9D 61 CA E6 FD A5 FD 44 CAøø：C9 1090 CB A5 FD 8D B3 41 CAø8：ø2 A9 Ø1 85 CC A9 ØD $2 \emptyset$ C8 CA10：D2 FF 60 AD B1 Ø2 C9 0827 CA18：Dø 46 A9 øø 85 B7 A9 ØF 4A CA20：85 B8 85 B9 A9 ø8 85 BA 26 CA28：2ø C1 E1 $2 \emptyset$ CC FF A2 $\quad$ ØF 37 CA $3 \varnothing$ ： $2 \varnothing$ C6 FF A9 ØD $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF $\mathrm{B} \varnothing$ CA38：2ø CF FF C9 3ø Fø 1920 Ø6 CA40：D2 FF $2 \emptyset$ CF FF 20 D2 2 FF 66 CA48：C9 øD FØ Ø3 4C 42 CA 2075
 CA58： $2 \varnothing$ CC FF A9 øF $2 \varnothing$ C3 FF 4 C CA6ø：6ø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 26 CA68：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø FD CA7ø：øØ A2 Ø4 AØ øø A9 D8 8517 CA78：FE A9 CC 85 FC 84 FB 8460 CA8ø：FD AD $9 \varnothing$ CA 48 AD 92 CA 28 CA88：8D 90 CA 68 8D 92 CA B1 E6
 CA98：E6 FE CA DØ F2 60 A9 ø4 38 CAAØ：85 B8 85 BA A9 0085 B7 93 CAA8： $2 \varnothing$ Cl E1 $2 \varnothing$ CC FF A9 $\varnothing 6$ BC CAB $0: 85$ B8 85 B9 $2 \varnothing$ C1 E1 $2 \emptyset 6 F$ CAB8：CC FF 6048 A5 3D Dø $071 \emptyset$
 CAC8： 29 7F 60 A9 D8 AØ CA 2078 CAD ：1E AB $2 \varnothing$ E4 FF Fø FB $6 \varnothing$ CE
 CAED： $2 \varnothing$ 3C $53 \quad 5 \emptyset 414345 \quad 2 \varnothing$ C6 CAEB：42 $41 \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 3 E & 2 \varnothing & 54 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 2 \varnothing & 2 \mathrm{~F}\end{array}$ CAFD： 43 4F $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 54494 \mathrm{E} 5545 \quad 7 \mathrm{E}$ CAF8：2ø ØD øø AD Ø1 DC C9 EF BB CBøØ：F0 F9 6Ø Aの 41 A9 øø 99 EE CBø8：FF øB 88 Dø FA $6 \emptyset$ øø øø D9

## BEFORE TYPING ．．

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Screen Dump Set For The 128

Article on page 74.

## Program 1：ML DATA

BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS INC． \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
DE $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 SPACES\}COP YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE！PUB ．，INC．＂

RD $3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（1ø）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\} RESERVED"
PS $4 \varnothing$ FORI $=\varnothing$ TO121：READA： $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+$ A：POKE $4864+\mathrm{I}$ ，A：NEXT
FH $5 \emptyset$ IFCK＜＞ 16620 THENPRINT＂ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS＂：S TOP
EB 60 BSAVE＂SCREENDUMP．ML＂，P48 64TOP4986
DD $7 \varnothing$ DATA $133,250,134,251,169$ ，$\varnothing, 192, \varnothing$
BM $8 \varnothing$ DATA $240,5,56,42,136,208$ ，251，141
BF $9 \varnothing$ DATA $122,19,160,3,169,25$ Ø，162，1
CS $10 \emptyset$ DATA $136,32,116,255,153$ ，252，Ø， 192
MM $11 \varnothing$ DATA $0,208,241,164,252$ ， 136，136，136
CX $12 \square$ DATA $136,132,252,164,25$ $2,169,253,162$
KD 130 DATA $1,136,32,116,255,1$ 53，124，19
RD 140 DATA $192,0,2 \varnothing 8,241,164$ ， 252，136，185
AG 150 DATA $124,19,2 ø 8,6,192, \varnothing$ ，208，246
AH 160 DATA $240,45,2 ø \varnothing, 132,252$ ，136，185，124
MF 178 DATA $19,13,122,19,77,12$ 2，19，74
JH $18 \emptyset$ DATA $24,105,128,153,124$ ，19，192，$\varnothing$
XJ $19 \varnothing$ DATA $2 ø 8,235,164,252,16$ 9，253，141，185
GK 200 DATA $2,136,185,124,19,1$ 62，1，32
MD $21 \varnothing$ DATA $119,255,192,0,208$ ， 238，96，132
BR $22 \varnothing$ DATA 252,96

## Program 2： 128 Screen Dump

BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC．－ \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
DE $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}|3 SPACES\}COP YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE！PUB ．，INC．＂
XG $3 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS ［SPACE］RESERVED＂：SLEEP3
QD $4 \emptyset$ GRAPHIC1，$\varnothing$ ：GRAPHICØ， 1
SP 5ø COLORø，4：COLOR4，4：COLOR5 ， 1
HJ $6 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{1 \varnothing$ DOWN $\}$ $\{13$ SPACES\} 128 SCREEN DU MP＂
QD $7 \varnothing$ BLOAD＂SCREENDUMP．ML＂
KS $8 \emptyset$ PRINT＂${ }^{(6) \text { DOWN }\}\{5 \text { SPACES }\}}$ SCREEN WILL BLANK DURING PRINTING＂
JJ $9 \varnothing$ INPUT＂\｛2 DOWN\}\{5 SPACES $\}$ PICTURE NAME＂；PS：IFP $\$="$＂ THEN14ø
GE 10ø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{5 SPACES\}I NSERT PICTURE DISK＂
FA 110 PRINT＂$\{5$ SPACES \}THEN PR ESS ANY KEY＂
CG 120 GETKEYZ $\$$
XX 130 BLOAD（P\＄）
JF 140 FAST
HK 150 OPEN4， 4 ：PRINT\＃4，CHR\＄（ 8 ）
QR 160 A $\$=" \cdots: P=\operatorname{PO} N T E R(A S): X=I$ NT（P／256）：A＝P－256＊X
KS $17 \varnothing$ FORI $=45$ TOøSTEP－1
QA $18 \emptyset$ SSHAPEAS， $7 * I, \emptyset, 7 * I+6,19$ 9
JB $19 \varnothing$ SYS $4864, A, x$
GC $200 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(252)=\varnothing$ THENA $\$="$＂： ELSEA\＄＝LEFT\＄（AS，PEEK（25 2））
MF 210 PRINT\＃4，AS

HS 22 NEXT
PF 23 g PRINT\＃4，CHR\＄（15）
BP 240 CLOSE 4
AC 250 SLOW

## Program 3： 128 Dual Dump

BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC．－ \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
DE $2 \boxed{0}$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 SPACES $\} C O P$ YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUB ．，INC．＂
XG $3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE \} RESERVED" : SLEEP3
HG $4 \emptyset$ GRAPHIC1，1：GRAPHICØ
SP 5 Ø COLORの，4：COLOR4，4：COLOR5 ， 1
KJ $6 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{1』 DOWN\} ［ 5 SPACES］DUAL DUMP＂
QD $7 \emptyset$ BLOAD＂SCREENDUMP．ML＂
MS $8 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN\}\{5 SPACES $\}$ SCREEN WILL BLANK DURING PRINTING＂
SX 90 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{5 SPACES\}IN SERT PICTURE DISK＂
KA $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂ 55 SPACES $\}$ THEN PR ESS ANY KEY＂
GH $11 \varnothing$ GETKEYZ $\$$
DX 12ø OPEN4，4：PRINT\＃4，CHR\＄（8）
AX 13ø A $\$=" ": P=\operatorname{POINTER}(A \$): X=I$ NT $(P / 256): A=P-256 * X$
XG $14 \varnothing$ DIMB $(45,1), \mathrm{C} \$(1):$ PRINT
GD $15 \emptyset$ FORI＝1TO2：PRINT＂
\｛5 SPACES\}PICTURE \#"; I; ：INPUTC $\$(I-1):$ NEXT
CR 160 INPUT＂\｛DOWN\}\{5 SPACES\}T OUCHING OR SPACED（T／S） ＂；S\＄：S＝2øб：IFS\＄＝＂S＂THEN $S=24 \varnothing$
QH $17 \varnothing$ FAST
EE 180 FORI＝øTO1：BLOAD（C\＄（I））
GQ 190 FORJ $=45$ TOøSTEP－1
FR $2 ø 0$ SSHAPEAS，7＊J， $0,7 * J+6,19$ 9
RB $21 \varnothing$ SYS $4864, A, X$
SA $22 . \operatorname{IFPEEK}(252)=\varnothing$ THENA $\$=" ":$ ELSEAS＝LEFT \＄（AS，PEEK（25 2））
KR $230 \mathrm{BS}(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{I})=\mathrm{A} \$$
JS $24 \varnothing$ NEXT：NEXT
HB 250 FORI $=45$ TOøSTEP－1
PM $26 \varnothing \operatorname{IFB}(I, \varnothing)=" n \operatorname{ANDBS}(I, 1)=$ ＂＂THENPRINT $\# 4$ ：ELSEPRINT $\ddagger 4, \mathrm{~B} \$(\mathrm{I}, \varnothing) \mathrm{CHR} \$(27) \mathrm{CHR} \$($ 16）CHR（ $\varnothing$ ）CHR\＄（S）B\＄（I，1 ）
CC 270 NEXT
HJ $28 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃4，CHR\＄（15）
FX 290 CLOSE4
pF $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ SLOW

## Program 4： 128 Window Dump

BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC．－ \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
DE $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 SPACES\}COP YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUB ．，INC．＂
XG $3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（1ø）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE \} RESERVED" : SLEEP3
PG 40 GRAPHIC1，$\varnothing$ ：GRAPHIC $\emptyset$
SP 5ø COLORø，4：COLOR4，4：COLOR5 ， 1
EB $6 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$（2 DOWN $\}$
［5 SPACES］WINDOW DUMP＂
QD $7 \varnothing$ BLOAD＂SCREENDUMP．ML＂
CP $8 \emptyset$ GOSUB63ø
PB $9 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}\{5$ SPACES \} $7\left\{2\right.$ SPACES $8\left\{2\right.$ SPACES $9^{\prime \prime}$
JH $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{6$ SPACES $\} \underline{M} \underline{B}^{N} \underline{N}^{\prime}$

HG 110 PRINT＂$\{5$ SPACES $\} 4$ C $C 6$
EB 120 PRINT＂$\{6$ SPACES $\} N$ B $\underline{M}^{"}$
BA 130 PRINT＂$\{5$ SPACES $\} \overline{1}$
\｛2 SPACES\}2\{2 SPACES\}3"
KQ 140 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{5 SPACES\}U SE KEYPAD TO LOCATE COR NER＂
QR 150 PRINT＂$\{5$ SPACES \}THEN PR ESS［ENTER］TO SET＂
RS $16 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{5 SPACES\}S CREEN WILL BLANK DURING PRINTING＂
KP 178 INPUT＂\｛DOWN\}\{5 SPACES\} \}P ICTURE NAME＂；P\＄：IFP\＄＝＂＂ THEN22Ø
HM 180 PRINT＂ 1 DOWN\}\{5 SPACES \}I NSERT PICTURE DISK＂
FG 190 PRINT＂ 5 SPACES $\}$ THEN PR ESS ANY KEY＂
XM $2 \varnothing 0$ GETKEYZ
KC 210 BLOAD（P\＄）
FF $22 \varnothing$ OPEN4，4：PRINT\＃4，CHRS（8）
GH 230 A $\$=" ": P=\operatorname{POINTER}(A S): X=I$ $\operatorname{NT}(\mathrm{P} / 256): \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{X} * 256: \mathrm{XX}=$ 1
SD 240 GRAPHIC $2,0,23$
CH $250 \mathrm{XP}=0$ ： $\mathrm{YP}=31$
GB $26 \emptyset$ SPRITE1，1，XX：SPRITE2，1， XX
QG $27 \varnothing$ XS＝88：YS＝91
FS 280 MOVSPR1，1ø0，100：MOVSPR2 ，1øø，1øø
JM 29ø PRINT＂\｛6 DOWN\}SELECT UP PER LEFT CORNER＂
RR 3 øø $\mathrm{SP}=1 \$$ ：GOSUB49ø： $\mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{XP}: \mathrm{Yl}=$ YP－31
PP $31 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂SELECT LOWE R RIGHT CORNER＂
PD $32 \emptyset \mathrm{SP}=2$ ：MOVSPR2， $\mathrm{XI}+12, \mathrm{Y} 1+4$ 1：GOSUB490： $\mathrm{X} 2=\mathrm{XP}: \mathrm{Y} 2=\mathrm{YP}-$ 31
HA 330 FAST
FH $340 \times 3=\mathrm{X} 2-\mathrm{xl}$
FF $350 \mathrm{X} 4=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} 3 / 7)$
EG $360 \mathrm{X} 5=\mathrm{X} 3-\mathrm{X} 4 * 7$
GF $37 \emptyset Y=7-X 5$
JE $38 \emptyset$ IFY $=0$ THENX4 $=\mathrm{X} 4-1$
HQ 390 FORI $=$ X4TOøSTEP－1
AC 400 SSHAPEAS， $\mathrm{I} * 7+\mathrm{XI}, \mathrm{Y} 1, \mathrm{I} * 7+$ 6＋X1，Y2
HR $41 \varnothing$ SYS $4864, A, X, Y$
HJ $42 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=\emptyset$
FD $430 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(252)=\varnothing$ THENA $\$="$＂： ELSEAS＝LEFTS（AS，PEEK（ 25 2））
PC 44ø PRINT\＃4，AS
ER 450 NEXT
EH $46 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃4，CHRS（15）
BA $47 \emptyset$ SLOW
BE 480 END
SP 490 D
AF 5 g 0 GETPS：IFP $\$=$＂＂THENXX＝3－X X：SPRITE1，1，XX：SPRITE2， 1，XX：GOTO5øø
CR $510 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{P} \$$ ）
BR 520 IFP $=\emptyset$ THENEXIT
MS 530 IFP＞6THENYS＝YS－1：ELSEIF $\mathrm{P}<4$ THENYS $=\mathrm{YS}+1$
FX $540 \mathrm{IFP} / 3=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{P} / 3)$ THENXS $=X S$ $+1$
GM $550 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+2: \operatorname{IFP} / 3=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{P} / 3)$ THE NXS $=$ XS－1
GR 56ø IFXS＜XPTHENXS＝XP：ELSEIF XS $>319$ THENXS $=319$
QM $57 \varnothing$ IFYS＜YPTHENYS＝YP：ELSEIF YS $>23$ THENYS $=23$ б
AJ 580 MOVSPRSP，XS +12 ，YS $+1 \varnothing$
AE 590 LOOP
MK 6 øø XP＝XS：YP＝YS
PQ 610 RETURN
MH 62ø ：
DX $63 \varnothing$ FORI $=\varnothing$ TO127：READA $: C K=C K$
＋A：POKE3584＋I，A：NEXT
JG 640 IFCK＜＞1257THENPRINT＂ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS＂： STOP
PX $65 \emptyset$ RETURN
EF $66 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
AE $67 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing ~$
HC $68 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 128, \varnothing, \varnothing, 64, \varnothing$
AP $69 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 32, \varnothing, 255,24 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， 32
XH $7 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 64, \varnothing, \varnothing, 128, \varnothing, \varnothing$
RP 710 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
KM 720 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing ~$
FK 730 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing ~$

RJ 750 DATA Ø，ø，ø，ø，ø，ø，ø，ø
EA $76 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing$
FQ $77 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 8, \emptyset, \emptyset, 31,255, \varnothing, 8$
EA 780 DATA $0, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \emptyset, 2, \emptyset, \varnothing$
RR $79 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing ~$
MR $8 \varnothing \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
GQ $81 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$

## Program 5： 128 Sprite Dump

BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS INC．－ \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
DE $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\} 13 SPACES $\}$ COP YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUB ．，INC．＂
XG $3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS ［SPACE \} RESERVED" : SLEEP3
QD $4 \varnothing$ GRAPHIC1，Ø：GRAPHIC 0,1
SP 5ø COLORø，4：COLOR4，4：COLOR5 ， 1
RM $6 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛10 DOWN $\}$
［ 5 SPACES ）SPRITE DUMP＂
QD 76 BLOAD＂SCREENDUMP．ML＂
KS $8 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛6 DOWN\}\{5 SPACES $\}$ SCREEN WILL BLANK DURING PRINTING＂
RQ $9 \varnothing$ INPUT＂\｛2 DOWN\}\{5 SPACES\} SPRITE FILE NAME＂；PS：IFP $\$=$＂＂THEN14ø
GE 1øø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{5 SPACES\}I NSERT PICTURE DISK＂
FA 110 PRINT＂ 55 SPACES \}THEN PR ESS ANY KEY＂
CG 120 GETKEYZ
XX $13 \varnothing$ BLOAD（P\＄）
JF 140 FAST
HK 150 OPEN4，4：PRINT\＃4，CHRS（8）
FF 160 FORI $=1$ TO8：SPRSAVI，AS：GS HAPEAS，296，I＊22：NEXT
AQ 170 AS＝＂＂：P＝POINTER（AS）： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{I}$ NT（ $\mathrm{P} / 256$ ）： $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{P}-256$＊$X$
JF 180 FORI $=45$ TO42STEP－1
JD $19 \emptyset$ SSHAPEAS， $7 * I, \varnothing, 7 * I+6,19$ 9
CS $2 ø \varnothing$ SYS4864，A，$x$
CB $210 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(252)=\varnothing$ THENA $="$＂： ELSEAS＝LEFT\＄（AS，PEEK（ 25 2））
SE 22 （PRINT\＃4，AS
DX 230 NEXT
HF $24 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃4，CHRS（15）
FQ 25 Ø CLOSE4
QD $26 \emptyset$ SLOW

## Sub Attack

See instructions in article on page 30 before typing in．
Cøøø：A2 øø 8E AØ ØF 8E A1 ØF B3 Cø08：8E A2 ØF 8E A3 日F 8E ØE C8 Cø10：D4 8E 67 D4 AD 1463 8D $1 F$ Cø18：88 13 AD 15 ø3 8D 8913 1E Cø20：78 A9 2F 8D 14 øЗ A9 Cø C7 Cø28：8D 15 ø3 $58 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{E}$ Cø AD A6

C030：8A 13 C9 3C Fの 66 EE 8A Cø Cø38：13 6C 88 13 A9 øの 8D 8A 93 Cø40：13 AD ØA $\varnothing 8$ C9 59 D $\varnothing$ ØB D8 Cø48：A9 øØ 8D ØA ஏ8 EE ØB Ø8 ØВ Cø50：6C $88 \quad 13$ F8 1869 ø1 8D 12 Cø58：夭A 08 D8 6 C 88 13 A2 Øø 98 Cø60：8A 9D ø0 ø8 E8 Eø 64 Dø 73 Cø68：F8 AA 9D øø D4 E8 EØ 19 E9 Cø7Ø：Dø F8 A9 øø 85 C6 8D 1545 Cø78：DØ 8D 1D Dø 8D 17 Dø A9 8A Cø80：01 8D øC ø8 A9 87 8D øø 6E Cø88：ø8 A9 ø6 8D $2 \emptyset$ Dø 8D 2192 Cø90：DØ A9 9320 D2 FF $2 \varnothing 6494$ Cø98：CA A2 øø E8 BC 31 CB E8 E1 CøAØ：BD 31 CB C9 øø FØ F4 C9 DA CØA8：FF FØ 67999065 C8 4 C 57 CøBø：9F Cø A2 øø A9 Ø1 9D C8 DB CøB8：D8 9D 9ø D9 9D 58 DA 9D 5F CøCø：C2 DA E8 E $\emptyset$ FF D $\varnothing$ ED $2 \emptyset$ C4 CøC8：E4 FF EE 23 Ø8 C9 85 Fø $3 \varnothing$ CøDØ：1E C9 86 Dø ø6 $2 \emptyset$ B2 C4 8C CøD8：4C C7 Cø C9 87 DØ $\mathrm{EB} 2 \varnothing 98$ CøEØ：9E C4 8E øC ø8 8A 186979 CøE8：30 8D 6A ø6 4C C7 Cø A9 4ø CøFø：93 2ø D2 FF A9 Aø A2 øø B3 CøF8：9D 28 Ø4 E8 EØ Aø DØ F8 86 C1øø：AC 23 ø8 A9 2A $99 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \emptyset 4 \mathrm{DB}$ C1ø8：2の E1 C4 99 A4 65 2ø E1 Al C110：C4 9958 ø6＇2ø E1 C4 9973
 C126：99 FØ 049928 Ø5 993685 C128： 66 AA 984 4 4 A A8 8A 99 B4 C130：øB $67996 \mathrm{E} \quad 65 \quad 99 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 67 \quad 47$ C138：A2 øø A9 ØE 9D øø D8 9D 5F C140：FE D8 9D FD D9 9D FB DA 25 C148：E8 EØ FF DØ ED A2 øø 8A ØA C150：9D øб 3ø 9D D4 3ø 9D CE F3 C158：31 9D 6432 9D $63 \quad 33$ E8 55 C160：Eの FF Dø EC A2 øø BD 7E 4C C168：CB 9D 19 3ø BD 8C CB 9D B4 C170：59 3ø E8 Eの ØE Dø EF A2 ØE C178：øø BD 9A CB 9D $923 \varnothing$ E8 FB
 C188：CB 9D C1 3ø E8 Eø 14 Dø 58 C190：F5 A9 FF 8D 1F 31 A9 60 C3 C198：8D 5C 318 BD 5 F 31 A9 F0 FC C1AØ：8D C4 318 BD CA 318 BD D 22 C1A8：31 A9 1C 8D C7 31 8D CD 77 C1B6：31 A2 øø BD D2 CB 9D 81 D3 C1B8：31 E8 E $\emptyset$ 3A D $\emptyset$ F5 $2 ø$ DB 49 ClCø：C1 A9 øø 8D ØA ø8 8D ØB FE C1C8：$\varnothing 8$ 8D 8A 13 8D Aø $\emptyset F$ 8D D $\emptyset$ ClD6：A1 ØF 8D A2 ØF 8D A3 ØF C9 ClD8：4C 78 C4 AD 15 Dø 99 Ø3 15 C1EØ：29 E7 8D 15 Dø Aø Cø 8C øD C1E8：F8 67 CB 8 C F9 97 Ag 18 D 1 C1FØ：8C ØØ DØ AØ ED 8C Ø1 DØ 53 C1F8：8C 63 Dø Aø øø 8C 27 Dø F8
 C2ø8：2B D $\varnothing$ AD $1 \varnothing$ D $\varnothing 99$ Ø2 8D 4A
 C218：1Ø Dø A9 4ø 8D Ø2 Dø A9 D2 C220：C3 8D FA 07 8A AD 1E D $\varnothing$ D2 C228：A9 C4 8D FB 07 8D FC 0794 C230：AD 1F Dø A9 ØF 8D 2C Dø EØ C238：8D 2D Dø A2 53 Aø ø1 $2 \varnothing 53$ C24ø：D3 C8 Аø øø 2ø D3 C8 A9 81 C248：10 8D 94 D4 6020 F 20 CA 37 C25ø：2ø B7 CA AD ø3 ø8 C9 øø D3
 C26ø：øC AD 11 ø8 C9 øø Dø $\varnothing 5 \mathrm{EE}$ C268：A9 øø 8D ØD ø8 AD ØB ø8 5A C278：CD øC ø8 Dø ø3 4C E7 C4 CB C278：AE 1E Dø 8A 29 1B C9 1B 04 C28ø：D $\varnothing$ Ø3 4C 99 C2 8A 2911 F5 C288：C9 11 Dø ø3 4C 8C C3 8A 28 C290：29 ØA C9 ØA Dø Ø3 4С 8ø B2 C298：C3 8A 29 Ø5 C9 Ø5 Dø Ø3 1F C2AD：4C 8C C3 8A 29 Ø6 C9 96 8B C2A8：D $\varnothing$ Ø3 4C 8ø C3 8A C9 $2 \varnothing$ E4 C2B0：B ø ø3 4C C9 C2 8A 29 Ø1 99 C2B8：C9 $0_{1}$ Dø ø3 4C 5E C3 8A 9B C2Cの：29 ø2 C9 ø2 Dø ø3 4C 3C 1C C2C8：C3 8A 29 日C C9 øC Dø ø3 DB C2DE：4C 1A C3 8A 2914 C9 1465

C2D8：Dø 63 4C 2B C3 AE 1F $\mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{AB}$ C2EØ：AD Ø1 DØ C9 56 9ø ØA 8A C7 C2E8：29 Ø1 C9 ø1 Dø Ø3 4C ØB C2 C2F0：C3 AD Ø3 Dø C9 56 9ø 1F 19 C2F8：8A 29 ø2 C9 ø2 Dø 18 A9 18 C3øø：C2 8D F9 ø7 A9 ø1 A2 øø 92 C3ø8：4C CA CA A9 C2 8D F8 07 A1 C310：A9 ø1 A2 62 4C CA CA $4 \mathrm{C} 9 \emptyset$ C318：E9 C3 A9 C7 8D FA $\begin{aligned} & \text { C7 A9 } \\ & 47\end{aligned}$ C320：ø1 8D øE ø8 A9 ø3 A2 øø 6C C328：4C CA CA A9 C7 8D FA 07 ED C330：A9 ø1 8D ØE ø8 A9 ø3 A2 EE C338： 62 4C CA CA A9 C2 8D F9 47 C340： 67 A9 40 8D 24 Ø8 A2 12 1F C348：Aø Ø1 AD 1D Dø 2D 24 ø8 73 C35ø：C9 4ø Dø ø3 2ø BB C6 A9 3E C358：ø3 A2 øø 4C CA CA A9 C2 66 C360：8D F8 07 A9 2ø 8D 24 ø8 EF C368：Aø øø A2 øø AD 1D Dø 2D 45 C37ø：24 ø8 C9 2ø Dø ø3 2ø BB D5 C378：C6 A9 ø3 A2 Ø2 4C CA CA F9 C38ø：A9 C2 8D F9 ø7 A9 65 A2 6A C388：ø0 4C CA CA A9 C2 8D F8 95 C390：07 A9 65 A2 62 4C CA CA 72 C398：18 F8 BD A1 ØF 6D 1F ø8 Bø C3Aø：9D A1 ØF Bø ø2 D8 $6 \varnothing$ BD 3E C3A8：Aø ØF 69 øø 9D Aø ØF D8 D7 C3BØ：60 A2 øø Eø FF FØ Ø4 E8 D3 C3B8：4C B3 C3 AE 66 ø8 Eø FF C8 C3Cø：Fの ø8 EE Ø6 ø8 A2 øø 4 C 18 C3C8：B3 C3 A9 øб 8D ø6 Ø8 $6 \varnothing 45$ C3D8：A9 C2 8D F8 $872 \varnothing$ B1 C3 FE C3D8：20 DB C1 4 C 17 C 3 A9 C2 42 C3EØ：8D F9 $072 \varnothing$ B1 C3 $2 \varnothing$ DB 49 C3E8：C1 AD $\varnothing 7$ D $\varnothing$ C9 4F D $\varnothing 19 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset$ C3FØ：AD 34 Ø8 C9 ØA Fø 06 EE 99 C3F8：34 $084 \mathrm{C} 99 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~A} 253 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{AE}$ C4øø：øø A9 ø8 8D 97 ø8 $2 \emptyset$ D3 3 A C408：C8 AD 99 D $\varnothing$ C9 4F D $\varnothing 19$ D5 C410：AD 35 ø8 C9 ØA Fø 66 EE 6A C418：35 08 4 C 29 C 4 A 253 Aø 52 C420：01 A9 10 8D 97 ø8 $2 \varnothing$ D3 DB
 C430：A9 ø1 8D $3 \varnothing$ ø8 A2 øø Aø EE C438：øø A9 20 8D 24 ø8 A9 019 E
 C448：Aø Ø1 A9 40 8D 24 ø8 8E 37 C450：25 ø8 2曰 EF C4 AD ø3 ø8 5C C458：C9 ø1 Dø ø8 FØ Ø3 4C 7846 C460：C4 4C $21 \mathrm{C7}$ AD $\mathrm{ø}_{2}$ ø8 C9 4 F C468：7D Dø øD AD 94 ø8 C9 ø5 3A C470：D6 ø3 4C F7 C6 EE 94 ø8 2E C478：2の F4 C7 $2 \varnothing 64 \mathrm{CA}$ A2 $\mathrm{CD}_{\mathrm{Cl}}^{\mathrm{CD}}$ C48ø：8E ø1 ø8 EC øø $\varnothing 8$ FØ 0467 C488：E8 4C 83 C4 AD 61 ø8 C9 A1 C49ø：ø3 Fø ø8 EE ø1 ø8 A2 øø 35 C498：4C 83 C4 4C 4D C2 AD 6A C1 C4A日： 06 C9 31 Dø ø3 A2 ø3 6ø DB C4A8：C9 33 D $\varnothing$ Ø3 A2 6560 A2 BA
 C4B8：$\varnothing 7$ AØ 87 A2 $\varnothing$ Ø 4 C CF C4 9 E

 C4DØ：øø Ø8 Aø øø BD C6 CB 99 AA C4D8：5F 06 C8 E8 Cø 64 Dø F4 E7 C4ED：60 AA 98 2A A8 8A 60 A9 D4 C4E8：øø 8D 15 Dø 4C 5 E Cø $\mathrm{B9} 9 \mathrm{C}$
 C4F8：Ø8 C9 Ø1 Fø ØB AD 64 Dø 1ø C5øø：DD øの Dø Dø ø3 4C øø C6 B1 C5ø8：6Ø A9 夭1 8D ØD 98 B9 1437 C510：ø8 C9 Ø1 Dø Ø3 4C 9C C5 87 C518：AD 22 ø8 C9 ØA D 64 A9 26 C52б：Øø 8D 22 ø8 Cø Ø1 Fø ØF CE C528：18 AD $2 \varnothing$ Ø8 E9 ØA 8D ØF 51 C530：D4 8D $2 \emptyset$ ø8 4C 43 C5 1821 C538：AD 21 ø8 E9 ØA 8D ø8 D4 ED C540：8D 21 ø8 EE 22 ø8 BD øB 82 C548：Dø DD 31 ø8 Fø 14 FE 3161 C55ø：Ø8 BD ØB DØ DD 31 ø8 Fø 72 C558：06 DE 31 ø8 4C B4 C6 DE E6 C560：31 ø8 A9 C6 99 FD 67 C 6 BB C568： 11 D 12 A9 8A 8D øD D4 FE C570：A9 ØF 8D ø8 D4 A9 81 8D A4 C578：日B D4 4C 8C C5 A9 8A 8D 88

C580：14 D4 A9 ØF 8D ØF D4 A9 6D C588：81 8D 12 D4 FE 16 ø8 BD E5 C59ø：16 ø8 C9 5ø Dø 65 A9 Ø1 $^{5} 56$ C598：99 14 Ø8 60 FE 19 ø8 BD 27 C5A日：19 ø8 C9 14 Dø ø3 4C BB 1C
 C5BØ：6Ø Cø Ø1 Fø ØD A9 Ø7 8D 76 C5B8：ØF D4 A9 8ø 8D 12 D4 4C E8 C5C0：CC C5 A9 07 8D 08 D4 A9 A9 C5C8：80 8D ØB D4 BD 日B Dø E9 4C
 C5D8：E9 ØA 9D ØA Dø Bø ø9 AD 39
 C5E8：AD 1D D $\varnothing$ ØD 24 Ø8 8D 1D F6 C5FØ：DØ AD 17 Dø ØD 24 Ø8 8D D6 C5F8：17 D6 A9 01 9D 1C ø8 6857 C6øø：AD 10 D 0 2D 25 ø8 CD 25 5F C608：日8 D8 15 AD 10 D0 290465 C61Ø：C9 Ø4 D $\varnothing 15$ AD $1 \varnothing$ D $\varnothing$ ØD 4B C618：24 ø8 8D 1ø Dø 4C 2A C6 3F C62ø：AD 10 Dø 29 Ø4 C9 øø Fø 6D C628：øD 6ø BD øø Dø C9 3B $9 \varnothing$ Cø C630：11 A9 3A 4C 45 C6 BD øø 7D C638：Dø C9 22 Bø ø5 A9 22 4C 4F C640：45 C6 BD øб Dø 9D ØA Dø BB C648：BD Ø1 D6 C9 DD 90 5C A9 3F C65ø：DC 9D 31 ø8 A9 5ø 9D ØB $2 F$ C658：DØ A9 C5 99 FD 97 AD 1587 C660：DØ øD 24 ø8 8D 15 Dø A9 AA C668： 0199 10 ø8 A9 91 8D øD D8 C670：08 C0 01 Fø 1C A9 FF 8D 76 C678：2ø ø8 A9 øø 8D ØF D4 A9 49 C680：Cø 8D 13 D4 A9 FA 8D 14 E9 C688：D4 A9 21 8D 12 D4 4C AA $\quad$ FF C690：C6 A9 FF 8D 21 ø8 A9 øø 41 C698：8D ø8 D4 A9 Cø 8D øC D4 4D C6Aø：A9 FA 8D øD D4 A9 21 8D 61 C6A8：ØB D4 $6 \emptyset$ C9 64 Bø A2 A9 6E

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 C6D8：99 14 ø8 9D 16 Ø8 9D 1938 C6Eø：ø8 9D 1C ø8 AD 1D Dø 4D AE C6E8： 24 ø8 8D 1D Dø AD 17 Dø 4A C6F0：4D 24 ø8 8D 17 Dø 60 A9 6E C6F8：Øø 8D 3ø ø8 8D 29 Dø A9 CC C7øø：53 8D 65 Dø AD 10 Dø Ø9 A2 C7ø8：ø4 8D 1ø Dø A9 58 8D 94 D9 C710：Dø A9 ø1 8D ø3 ø8 AD 1514 C718：Dø $99648 \mathrm{D} 15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 4 \mathrm{C} 78 \mathrm{A8}$ C720：C4 A9 11 8D 04 D4 A9 0 FF 4D C728：8D 65 D4 A9 3ø 8D ø6 D4 8D C730：AD 26 ø8 C9 64 D $\varnothing 32$ A9 32 C738：Ø1 8D øD ø8 A9 øø 8D 26 5C C740：日8 AD 27 08 C9 01 F0 12 EA C748：A9 61 8D 27 g8 A9 ø8 8D 95 C750：ø1 D4 A9 61 8D øø D4 4C 43 C758：69 C7 A9 ØB 8D 11 D4 A9 38 C76ø：DA 8D øø D4 A9 øø 8D 27 9D C768：Ø8 EE 26 ø8 AD ø4 Dø C9 E5 C77ø：øø Dø $43 \mathrm{AD} 1 \varnothing$ Dø 29 ø4 91 C778：C9 ø4 Dø 15 A9 øø 8D ø4 C5 C780：Ø8 AD $10 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 29 \mathrm{FB}$ 8D 10 F 2 C788：Dø A9 FF 8D 64 Dø 4 C 7838 C79ø：C4 A9 øø 8D ø3 ø8 8D Ø2 1B C798： 88 A9 $0 \varnothing$ 8D 64 Dø A9 $1 \varnothing 36$ C7AD：8D 64 D4 AD 15 Dø 49 94 EF C7A8：8D 15 D 6 AD $0 F$ Ø8 C9 6166 C7B0：D 01604 C 78 C 4 AD 65 Fg C7B8： 08 C9 93 Dø ØB A9 øø 8D B8 C7CØ： 05 Ø8 CE 64 DØ 4C 78 C4 5C C7C8：EE 65 Ø8 4 C 78 C 4 AD 1019 C7Dの：Dø 45 FB 8D 1 D D A9 øø 89 C7D8：9D øø Dø 6ø AD $1 \varnothing$ DØ 25 CB C7Eø：FB C5 FB Dø 2D 4C F3 C9 B8 C7E8：AD 10 D 025 FB C5 FB FØ 9 F C7F0：21 4C C7 C9 Aø 988 C －77 FE
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C828：Ø8 C9 Ø1 Dø 36 BD $\varnothing 6$ Dø E2 C830：C9 FD 9ø 11 AD 1ø DØ ØD A5 C838：ø7 Ø8 8D 1ø Dø A9 øø 9D CC C840：06 Dø 4C 63 C8 AD 10 D 0 B6 C848：2D 07 ø8 CD 07 Ø8 Dø ØA 14 C850：BD 06 DØ C9 50 9б 03 4C $1 \varnothing$ C858：D3 C8 FE 66 DØ FE 06 Dø A5 C860：FE 66 D $\varnothing$ B9 2A 08 C9 01 AE C868：DØ 3Ø BD Ø6 DØ C9 ø3 BØ EA C870：øE AD 10 DØ 4D $97 \quad 08$ 8D A7 C878：1Ø D6 A9 FF 9D Ø6 DØ C9 EB C880：Ø8 Bø ØE AD 1ø DØ 2D $97 \emptyset 4$ C888：ø8 CD 97 Ø8 Fø ø3 4C D3 F2 C890：C8 DE 66 DØ DE 66 DØ DE 9B C898：ø6 Dø B9 2C 08 C9 01 Dø 95 C8AD：15 DE 07 DØ DE 67 DØ DE F5 C8A8：$\varnothing 7$ Dø BD 07 DØ C9 4F Bø 17 C8Bø： 05 A9 4 F 9D $97 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{B9} 2 \mathrm{E} 10$ C8B8：ø8 C9 ø1 Fø ø3 4C A8 C9 54 C8C0：BD Ø7 DØ C9 FØ BØ ØC FE ØB C8C8： $07 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{FE}$ Ø7 D $\varnothing \mathrm{FE} 97 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{C} 3$ C8DØ：4C A8 C9 A9 øø 99 ø8 Ø8 Ø5 C8D8：99 34 ø8 Cø 01 F Ø 66 8D B6 C8EØ： 07 DØ 4C E8 C8 8D 99 DØ Al C8E8：AD 15 DØ 4D 97 Ø8 8D 15 ØE C8Fも：DØ A9 øø 9928 ø8 99 2A AD C8F8：Ø8 992 C Ø8 992 E Ø8 EØ 71 C9ø0：53 Dø ø1 60 4C A8 C9 A5 D5 C9ø8：FC 29 1ø C9 10 Fø 65 A5 F6 C910：FC 4C A8 C9 BD Øø DØ 9D 14 C918：Ø6 DØ BD Ø1 DØ 9D 67 Dø 86 C920：AD 1 1 D $\varnothing 25$ FB C5 FB D $\varnothing$ BA C928：ØC AD 1ø Dø ØD ø7 ø8 8D 5E C936：10 DØ 4C 4Ø C9 AD 07 Ø8 A8 C938：49 FF 2D 10 DØ 8D 1ø DØ C4 C946：AD 15 Dø øD 67 08 8D 1563 C948：DØ A5 FC 29 日8 C9 ø8 Dø 28 C950：05 A9 Ø1 9928 ø8 A5 FC 34 C958：29 ø4 C9 ø4 Dø 65 A9 Ø1 E9 C960：99 2A Ø8 A5 FC 29 ØF C9 1B C968：ø4 9ø 24 A5 FC 29 Ø1 C9 59 C970：ø1 Dø øC BD Ø1 Dø C9 5247

C978：FØ 05 A9 0199 2C ø8 A5 3E C980：FC 29 ø2 C9 ø2 Dø 1C A9 EE C988：Ø1 99 2E ø8 4С АЗ С9 В9 87 C990：F8 07 C9 Cø Dø ø8 A9 Ø1 A2 C998：99 28 ø8 4С А3 С9 A9 0161 C9AD：99 2A Ø8 A9 6199 Ø8 ø8 AD C9A8：A5 FC 29 ØF C9 ø8 FØ Ø3 B7 C9Bø：4C DØ C9 CE ø2 ø8 BD øø 70 C9B8：D6 C9 FF Dø ø3 4C CE C7 E2 C9Cø：C9 40 Dø 63 4C E8 C7 A9 D2
 C9Dø：C9 Ø4 Dø 28 EE Ø2 Ø8 BD 34 C9D8：øø Dø C9 $18 \mathrm{~F} \quad 12 \mathrm{C9}$ øø BE C9EØ：Dø 11 AD 1ø Dø 45 FB 8D F8 C9E8：1Ø Dø A9 FF 9D øø Dø $6 \varnothing$ DC C9F0：4C DC C7 A9 C1 99 F8 07 E2 C9F8：DE ØØ DØ 6Ø C9 Ø2 Dø ØE 22 CAøø：EE Ø2 Ø8 BD 61 DØ C9 ED 37 CAø8：Fø 15 FE Ø1 Dø $6 \emptyset$ C9 01 E7 CA1Ø：DØ ØE EE Ø2 Ø8 BD Ø1 DØ 99
 CA2ø：C9 Ø9 DØ ØD CE ø2 ø8 $2 \varnothing 76$ CA28：15 CA CE $0^{2}$ Ø8 $2 \varnothing$ B6 C9 EC CA30：60 C9 ØA DØ ØD EE Ø2 Ø8 E6 CA38：2Ø Ø3 CA EE Ø2 ø8 $2 \emptyset$ B6 ØE CA40：C9 6ø C9 06 Dø ØD EE 02 日7 CA48：ø8 2ø ø3 CA EE Ø2 ø8 2Ø A6 CA50：D7 C9 6ø C9 05 DØ ØC CE 3F CA58：ø2 ø8 $2 \varnothing 15 \mathrm{CA}$ CE ø2 ø8 E3 CA60：2ø D7 C9 6ø A9 øø 8D 28 CB CA68：D8 8D 29 D8 8D 2A D8 8D D4 CA7ø：2B D8 A9 01 8D 4C D8 8D F3 CA78：4D D8 8D 4E D8 8D 4F D8 F5 CA8ø：A9 ø3 8D 3A D8 8D 3B D8 4D CA88：8D 3C D8 8D 3D D8 AØ øø 76 CA9ø：A2 øø $2 \varnothing 17 \mathrm{CB} 2 \varnothing 23 \mathrm{CB}$ DD CA98：AØ Ø1 A2 Ø2 $2 \varnothing 17$ CB $2 \varnothing 48$ CAAØ：23 CB AØ Ø2 A2 $242 \emptyset 17$ EB
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CAC8：D4 60 8D 1F 08 2Ø 98 C3 3A CAD $: 2 \varnothing$ Bl C3 $2 \varnothing$ DB C1 AD $\mathrm{EE}_{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{AC}$ CAD8：Ø8 C9 01 DØ ø8 A9 11 8D 88 CAEØ：øF Ø8 $2 \emptyset 91$ C7 A9 ØØ 8D 8F CAE8：øE Ø8 8D ØF Ø8 4C 17 C3 8D CAFØ：AD ØA ø8 29 日F $1869 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \mathrm{CF}$ CAF8：8D 3D 64 A9 BA 8D 3B 0446 CBøø： AD ØA 984 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 18 BE CBø8：69 Bø 8D 3C 94 AD øB ø8 EA CB10：18 69 Bø 8D 3A 0460 B9 59 CB18：AØ ØF 29 ØF 1869 Bø 9D 3F CB2Ø：29 ø4 6ø B9 AØ ØF 4A 4A 15 CB28：4A 4A 1869 Bø 9D $28 \quad 0461$ CB30：60 $2 \varnothing 071315$ Ø2 $2 \varnothing$ 2ø 23 CB38：øø 2F Ø1 1414 Ø1 Ø3 ØB B2 CB4ø：ø日 $\begin{array}{llllllll} & 3 A & 10 & 12 & 05 & 13 & 13 & 20 \\ 44\end{array}$ CB48：86 Bl Ø0 57 Ø3 0F ØD 1083 CB50：15 14 Ø5 21 øø 6214 ØF EA CB58：2Ø Ø2 05 Ø7 99 日E ØØ A7 B9 CB60：13 106505 Ø4 2086 B3 D7 CB68：øø B2 14 Ø9 øD 952086 ø3 CB70：B5 Øø CF ØD Ø5 Ø4 2E øø 42 CB78：DA 31 3A 30 3ø FF 66 øø Al CB80：8Ø ØE Øø FF FF FF 8F FF FA CB88：FE øø 7F EØ $6 \varnothing$ øø øø $7 \varnothing 11$ CB90： 01 FF FF FF 7F FF F1 078 F CB98：FE øø Ø3 18 øø øø C1 8095 CBAØ： 36 3Ø 18 Ø1 8D 8ø CC øø 7A CBA8：Ø6 øø 66 3ø Ø1 AC øø ØC D9
 CBB8： 66 ØØ $19 \mathrm{FF} 8 \emptyset$ ØD FF E3 C2 CBCø：FF FF FF 7F FF FE ØD 05 6B CBC8： 04 2E 13 ØC 日F 17 Ø6 Ø1 F2 CBDØ： 131420 øø ø2 Ø2 øø øø 13 CBD8：øø øø øø øø øø $21984 \varnothing 66$ CBEØ：ø4 Ø2 øø øø øø øø 019895 CBE8：øø 80 Øø 10 Ø6 408010 E3 CBFØ： 26 øø 80 øø 10 ø1 98 øø 61 CBF8：øø øø øб ø4 ø2 øø 2198 BB Ccøø：4の øø øø øø øø øø øø ø4 BD CCø8：ø2 øø øø 4ø øø øø øø øø А6

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## Educational Series

Merit Audio Visual has released a series of disks intended to help students in grades four and above learn basic math problem-solving skills. Word Problem Tutor is designed to teach the student how to solve word problems and estimate answers. The student must select the correct operations in order to solve the problem. There are four levels of difficulty for the students and a class record manager for the teacher.

The eleven disks in the series are: addition and subtraction; multiplication and division; multiplication, division, and multi-operations; multi-operations: whole numbers; mixed practice: whole numbers; fractions; decimals; fractions and decimals; percents; mixed practice: fractions, decimals, and percents; and a teacher's key for all the data disks.

The retail price for each disk is $\$ 49.95$. All eleven disks can be purchased for $\$ 449.95$.

Merit Audio Visual, 157 Chambers St., New York, 10007
Circle Reader Service Number 200.

## Presidential Elections Predictor

With President Elect-1988 Edition, you can simulate any presidential election from 1960 through the upcoming 1988 election. This new game from Strategic Simulations contains a roster of 71 actual candidates, or you can create your own candidate. The game covers a nineweek period-from Labor Day to Election Night-in which you must campaign, allocate campaign funds, study the polls, and perform the duties of a candidate or campaign manager.

The program rates candidates on social, economic, and foreign policy as well as speaking ability, magnetism, and poise. Other vari-
ables affecting the polls include incumbency, economic factors, and the nation's confidence index. You can change any of these factors to see how each affects the outcome.

President Elect-1988 Edition is designed for up to three players (grade 5 through college-level). Play may last from one-half hour up to six hours.

The package includes a disk, rulebook, campaign strategy sheet, and an election map. Retail price is \$24.95.

Strategic Simulations, 1046 N. Rengstorff Ave., Mountain View, CA 94043
Circle Reader Service Number 201.

## Educational Software

Four new educational programs from Gamco reward students with an arcade game when they score a certain percentage in each lesson. Students have three chances to answer each question before the correct answer is displayed. The student's performance is recorded at the end of every lesson.

Each program holds up to 200 names and records which teachers can view or print out. Teachers may choose to use the game option, choose the percentage of correct responses, and choose to turn the sound on or off.

The first program, Addition and Subtraction, has six difficulty levels for addition and five levels for subtraction. The program also offers two levels of difficulty in the mixed-operations section. Multiplication and Long Division, like Addition and Subtraction, has six levels of difficulty for multiplication and five levels for division, plus two more levels for mixed operations. Both of these programs are part of the Whole Numbers series.

Parts of Speech includes six different lessons: nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions.

States and Capitals provides eight lessons in U.S. geography, including two-letter abbreviations for states, locating states on maps, learning the capital city of each state, and learning the principal cities in a state.

Each of these programs is available on the Commodore 64 for $\$ 44.95$.

Gamco Industries, Box 1911, Big Spring, TX 79721
Circle Reader Service Number 202.

## Arcade-Style Adventures

In Sky Runner from Spinnaker, you must protect twenty-fourth-century man from the drug, Sky, by destroying the Sky-manufacturing machines and their defenses. Your jet skimmer and three sky bikers help you out.

In Bazooka Bill, you have to ward off various enemy soldiers, tanks, trucks, and aircraft using your fists and an arsenal of machine guns, flame throwers, knives, bazookas, and jet fighters. There are over 100 screens of territory with as many as 15 attackers on one screen.

Both of these arcade-adventure games for the Commodore 64 require a joystick. The retail price for Sky Runner is $\$ 29.95$; Bazooka Bill is \$19.95.

Spinnaker Software, 1 Kendall Square, Cambridge, MA 02139
Circle Reader Service Number 203.

## New Releases From <br> Broderbund

Several new software packages are now available for the Commodore 64 from Brøderbund. Type!, a typ-ing-instruction program, comes with a limited-time offer in which you can receive a $\$ 10$ rebate if you mail Brøderbund the program disk from an old typing-instruction program, along with a coupon and your sales receipt for Type!. Retail price is $\$ 39.95$.

Cauldron is two games in one.

In the first game, you are a witch queen in search of your golden broom which has been stolen by the pumpking. In the second game, you take the part of the pumpking warrior who must destroy the witch queen. In both games, the object is to collect ingredients to brew a magic spell in the cauldron. There are over 190 scenes with sound and music. The retail price for the package is $\$ 29.95$.

Brøderbund has reduced the price of The Toy Shop to $\$ 39.95$. This program assists you in designing models such as antique trucks, a carousel, and jet planes. You can then print out your design, paste it onto cardstock, and cut out and assemble the model. There is also a Toy Shop Refill for $\$ 19.95$.

Broderbund Software, 17 Paul
Dr., San Rafael, CA 94903-2101
Circle Reader Service Number 204.

## Space Defenders

Deep Space is a 3-D space combat simulation packaged to resemble a briefing kit; it comes in an accor-dion-style file folder with press clippings, a memo from the Com-mander-in-Chief, a letter from the President of United Planets, an intelligence report on Operation Copernicus, and the starship training manual.


Control tower view from Deep Space.
The goal is to defend the asteroid belt between Jupiter and Mars from invading aliens. There are four main missions-collect uranium deposits, escort envoy ships out of hostile territory, eliminate a deadly bacteria, and defend the Hurculis base from attack. Your spaceship cockpit has an instrument panel display, side views, and a view from the control tower. The actual laws of motion in space take effect ..nenever you maneuver the ship. Three skill levels are available.

Deep Space retails for $\$ 39.95$ for the Commodore 64 version.

Sir-Tech Software, P.O. Box 245, Charlestown Ogdensburg Mall, Ogdensburg, NY 13669
Circle Reader Service Number 205.

## Create A BBS

With The Boss from SoftTools, you can create your own bulletin board system, customizing it for your users. The Boss is written in machine language for speed and is not copyprotected. The program contains most of the code for a telecommunications program, and it also helps you write small routines to add to the programs. The latest version includes a system editor with word wrap for 80 -column mode.

SoftTools provides telephone support for registered users of The Boss, as well as a manual, a newsletter, and the Generic BBS service.

The price of The Boss is $\$ 35$. Disk updates are available for $\$ 10$.

SoftTools, Snowdon, P.O. Box 1205, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3X 3 Y 3
Circle Reader Service Number 206.

## Brush Up On Your Etiquette

A new program from Blue Lion Software is designed to help people of all ages increase their knowledge of proper manners, both at home and internationally. RSVP presents a variety of social and business situations and then tests the player's response. First, the player chooses a career and then responds to reallife situations such as troublesome telephone calls and preparing business letters. The player's career progresses as he or she appropriately responds to the scenarios. Outside of business, there are also roleplaying games for formal dinner parties and learning to deal with the special ways of friends and associates. Question-and-answer sections quiz players on various foreign countries and categories.

Available for the Commodore 64 for \$29.95.

Blue Lion Software, P.O. Box 650, Belmont, MA 02178
Circle Reader Service Number 207.

## Energy Crisis

Careful moves and strategy are necessary for you to defeat the sentry
and her army of landgazers in The Sentry. Energy is the most important commodity in this new game from Firebird, and you and your robot must absorb the energy from the sentry in order to save the world. However, at the same time, you have to avoid the stares of the landrovers, which will steal your energy. All the action takes place over 10,000 landscapes in 3-D graphics.

The Sentry for the Commodore 64 includes an illustrated book, a quick-key guide, and a pin-on button. Suggested retail price is $\$ 39.95$.

Firebird Licensees, P.O. Box 49, Ramsey, NJ 07446
Circle Reader Service Number 208.

## Be A Sub Commander

You can take command of a World War II fleet-class submarine with ActionSoft's Up Periscope! for the Commodore 64. There are 14 historical scenarios for you to follow, or you can create your own dives. Your mission is to search the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for freighters,


A scene from ActionSoft's Up Periscope!
tankers, troop ships, destroyers, and battleships, and to torpedo all enemy vessels. Your equipment includes an instrument panel, radars, a variable-power periscope, torpedo data computer, and charts of the oceans. There's an adjustable time scale and a realilty mode. The ships appear in 3-D graphics.

Retail price is $\$ 29.95$.
ActionSoft, 201 W. Springfield, Ave., Suite 711, Champaign, IL 61820 Circle Reader Service Number 209.

## New Releases From EA

Electronic Arts has released several new games for the Commodore 64. With EOS: Earth Orbit Stations, you are in charge of setting up and maintaining space stations. There

## Parameters R' Us Super NIbbler 64

Utilities Unlimited has done it again. A brand new Nibbler at the best price available. This package comes with 50 high quality parameters, Super Nibbler, and the Super Fast file copier.

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## Lock Plk C64/128 (The Book)

Lock Pik 64/128 was put together by Utilities Unlimited as a tool for those who have a desire to find out how the heavy hackers do it. This package includes:

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2. Lock Pik disk has Hesmon 64, Superedit, Disk Compare, Kernal Save, I/O Save, and Disk File log with detailed instructions on how to use these programs all on one disk. 3. We also have a limited supply of Hesmon cartridges that will be given out free while supply lasts.
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## Parameters R' Us 10 Pack

These are early releases of the next 100 pack. These will be available every 2 to 3 weeks or whenever there are 10 good new software releases available for the C-64/128. So if you can't wait for the next volume, call us-we'll tell you what the next 10 pack has on it and
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## THEY'VE DONE IT AGAIN I



The programmers who created Snapshot 64, the hottest "memory capture" utility on the market, have done it again! Introducing SUPER SNAPSHOT, the ultimate cartridge for the C64/C128.

SUPER SNAPSHOT combines several different functions into one revolutionary new cartridge. First and foremost, SUPER SNAPSHOT is a state-of-the-art memory capture device. This means that you can load a program into your computer's RAM and, at the touch of a button, capture an exact image of your computer's memory. That image can then be saved to disk, allowing you to make working, UNPROTECTED backups of your software! And that's just the beginning-here're some of the highlights of this incredible cartridge:

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EOS retails for $\$ 29.95$.
Legacy of the Ancients is a fantasy adventure game set in the world of Tarmalon. Your mission is to find the wizard's compendium, which contains evil powers. The search begins at the Museum of the Ancients and continues through 12 towns, forests, castles, and a series of dungeons. Along the way, you take part in five games-three combat games and two at the casino ta-bles-and battle many creatures. You can also rob banks and gamble away your prizes.

Legacy of the Ancients retails for \$29.95.

Electronic Arts has also released a new software line, Amazing Software. Dan Dare: Pilot of the Future, the first program in the new line, is an adventure game in which Dan Dare searches for his cohorts on an atomic asteroid. Dan must rescue his friends and stop the asteroid from destroying earth.

Each screen in Dan Dare represents a panel from the comic book of the same name. The game includes sound, animation, and 3-D graphics.

Titles in the Amazing software line will be priced between $\$ 20$ and $\$ 25$. Dan Dare will retail for $\$ 19.95$.

Electronic Arts, 1820 Gateway Dr., San Mateo, CA 94404
Circle Reader Service Number 210.

## WWII Rescue Mission

Three Allied saboteurs are being held in a top-secret Nazi fortress, and you must rescue them before they escape. At the same time, you have to destroy the fortress while saving the art treasures of Europe also held by the Nazis. Into the Eagle's Nest takes you on four missions and features sound, graphics, and four-way scrolling animation. The action takes place on four floors connnected by elevators; you
view the action from the top looking down.

Into the Eagle's Nest for the Commodore 64 has a retail price of \$29.95.

Mindscape, 3444 Dundee Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062
Circle Reader Service Number 211.

## Be A Winner

The Lotto Program analyzes past winning lottery numbers and creates charts based on probability from which you pick the numbers to play. Files can be updated by entering the winning numbers from lottery games each week. From the charts, players may then choose hot and cold numbers, frequency, patterns, sums of digits, odd-even numbers, and digit groups. The program works for six- and sevendigit lottery games. The Lotto Program includes a program for selecting numbers without your computer.

The program is disk-based and menu-driven. Cassette tape versions are available by special request.

The price for The Lotto Program is $\$ 24.95$.

Soft-Byte, P.O. Box 556, Forest Park, Dayton, OH 45405
Circle Reader Service Number 212.

## Larger Characters

Kidsview Software has released two products especially for children and visually impaired computer users. Kidsview can double the size of the characters on the screen. This program is designed to be a development and display tool, but it may also be used to write and run programs. It also supports Muppet Learning Keys. Kidsword is a word processor in which the character size is enlarged. Users can change the character and background colors for most comfortable reading. The Kidsword screen can hold ten lines of text plus two status lines.

In both programs, the character size on a 14 -inch monitor is $5 / 8$ inch, and is $1-1 / 4$ inches on a $25-$ inch monitor. With the programs, you can display numbers, upperand lowercase letters, and special characters.

Kidsview and Kidsword are available on disk for the Commodore 64 and include a manual. Suggested retail price for each program
is $\$ 29.95$.
Kidsview Software, P.O. Box 98, Warner, NH 03278
Circle Reader Service Number 214.

## BASIC Debugger

Micro Detective provides an error detector, debugger, and programming utility kit for BASIC programmers on the Commodore 64. The error detector can find and give an explanation of many errors, including syntax and illegal quantity errors. The debugger, the bugbuster trace routine, lets you see each statement as it is executed, shows the value of the variables, and can also trace an expression. You can turn the trace on or off with one keystroke and get a list of the variables, loops, and files used. The programmer's utility kit provides over 30 commands and a cross reference of variables. An editing feature also allows you to scroll up and down the program listing using the cursor.

Micro Detective requires a Commodore 64 and disk drive, and retails for $\$ 49.95$.

American Made Software, P.O. Box 323, Loomis, CA 95650
Circle Reader Service Number 215.

## Bombing Simulator

Strategic Simulations has introduced $B-24$, a flight simulator that contains 19 World War II missions flown by the 406th Bombardment Group to the Ploesti, Romania oil fields. $B-24$ players perform the duties of the pilot, co-pilot, navigator, engineer, and bombardier of a B-24 Liberator bomber. The program allows players to set the flight path, speed, altitude, and bomb drop points. Changeable variables include engine performance and accuracy of bombing, as well as random weather conditions. The instrument panel indicates altitude, vertical speed, heading, air speed, and degree of bank/turn and pitch. There are also training missions to Mostar and Bucharest to allow practice of take-off, landing, and bombing skills.

B-24 is available for the Commodore 64 for $\$ 34.95$.

Strategic Simulations, 1046 N. Rengstorff Ave., Mountain View, CA 94043
Circle Reader Service Number 216.

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6. Standard typing or computer paper should be used (no erasable, onionskin, or other thin paper), and typing should be on one side of the paper only (upper- and lowercase).
7. If you are submitting more than one article, send each one in a separate mailer with its own tape or disk.
8. Short programs (under 20 lines) can easily be included within the text. Longer programs should be separate listings. It is essential that we have a copy of the program, recorded twice, on a tape or disk. If your article was written with a word processor, we request that you include a copy of the text file on the tape or disk. If you include a copy of your article on disk, please save the article as plain text, without any special formatting characters or control codes. Most word processors provide an option for saving a document as plain ASCII text or in unformatted form. Please use high-quality 10 - or 30 -minute tapes with the program recorded on both sides. The tape or disk should be labeled with your name and the title of the article. Tapes are fairly sturdy, but disks need to be enclosed within plastic or cardboard mailers (available at
photography, stationery, or computer supply stores). If possible, programs written in machine language or a compiled language should include source code (or an annotated disassembly if the program was written with a machine language monitor).
9. A good general rule is to spell out the numbers zero through ten in your article and write higher numbers as numerals (1024). The exceptions to this are: Figure 5, Table 3, TAB(4), and so on. Within ordinary text, however, the zero through ten should appear as words, not numbers. Also, symbols and abbreviations should not be used within text: Use and (not \&), reference (not ref.), through (not thru).
10. For greater clarity, use all capitals when referring to keys (RETURN, CTRL, SHIFT), BASIC words (LIST, RND, GOTO), and the language BASIC. Headlines and subheads should, however, be initial caps only, and emphasized words are not capitalized. If you wish to emphasize, underline the word; then it will be italicized during typesetting.
11. Articles can be of any length-from a singleline routine to a multiple-issue series. The average article is about four to eight double-spaced, typed pages.
12. We do not consider articles which are submitted simultaneously to other publishers. If you wish to send an article to another magazine for consideration, please do not submit it to us.
13. COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE pays between $\$ 70$ and $\$ 800$ for published articles. In general, the rate reflects the length and quality of the article. Payment is made upon acceptance. Following submission (to Editorial Department, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403), it will take from four to eight weeks for us to reply. If your work is accepted, you will be notified by a letter which will include a contract for you to sign and return. Rejected manuscripts are returned to authors who enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
14. If your article is accepted and you subsequently make improvements to the program, please submit an entirely new tape or disk and a new copy of the article reflecting the update. We cannot easily make revisions to programs and articles. It is necessary that you send the revised version as if it were a new submission entirely, but be sure to indicate that your submission is a revised version by writing Revision on the envelope and the article.
15. COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE does not accept unsolicited product reviews. If you are interested in serving on our panel of reviewers, contact the Features Editor for details.

## How To Type In COMPUTE's GAZEITE Programs

Each month, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE publishes programs for the Commodore 128,64, Plus $/ 4$, and 16. Each program is clearly marked by title and version. Be sure to type in the correct version for your machine. All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode. Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article. This can save time and eliminate any questions which might arise after you begin typing.

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier: The Automatic Proofreader, and MLX, designed for entering machine language programs.

When entering a BASIC program, be especially careful with DATA statements as they are extremely sensitive to errors. A mistyped number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to "lock up" (you'll have no control over the computer). If this happens, the only recourse is to turn your computer off then on, erasing what was in memory. So be sure to save a program before you run it. If your computer crashes, you can always reload the program and look for the error.


## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control characters. To facilitate typing in any programs from the GAZETTE, use the following listing conventions.

The most common type of control characters in our listings appear as words within braces: \{DOWN\} means to press the cursor down key; \{5 SPACES $\}$ means to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be shifted (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key), the character is underlined. For example, A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A. You may see strange characters on your screen, but that's to be expected. If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces (for example, $\{8 \underline{A}\}$ ), type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, enter eight SHIFTed A's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, $\mathbb{Z}$, hold down the Commodore key (at the lower left corner of the keyboard) and press the indicated character.

Rarely, you'll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces.

This can be entered on the Commodore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces. For example, $\{A\}$ means to press CTRL-A.

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys, often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. This is seen in examples such as \{LEFT\}, and \{HOME $\}$ in the program listings. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode.

Once you press the quote key, you're in quote mode. This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it. You'll see a reverse video character (a graphics symbol for cursor left). In this case, you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line. Type another quote and you're out of quote mode. If things really get confusing, you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN. Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.



For Commodore 64 Only


| COMMODORE | 1 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| COMMODORE | 2 | 2 |
| COMMODORE | 3 | 0 |
| COMMODORE | 4 | re |
| COMMODORE | 5 | 8 |
| COMMODORE | 6 |  |
| COMMODORE | 7 | 8 |
| COMMODORE | 8 | - |

## The Automatic Proofreader

Philip I. Nelson, Assistant Editor

"The Automatic Proofreader" helps you type in program listings for the 128,64 , Plus $/ 4$, and 16 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Since the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unfamiliar commands. After finishing, save a copy or two on disk or tape before running it. This is important because the Proofreader erases the BASIC portion of itself when you run it, leaving only the machine language portion in memory.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After announcing which computer it's running on, the Proofreader displays the message "Proofreader Active". Now you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper-left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If the letters don't match, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotes, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, since spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, the Proofreader pays attention to them. For example, 10 PRINT"THIS IS BASIC" will generate a different checksum than 10 PRINT"THIS ISBA SIC".

A common typing error is transpo-sition-typing two successive characters in the wrong order, like PIRNT instead of PRINT or 64378 instead of 64738. The Proofreader is sensitive to the position of each character within the line and thus catches transposition errors.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example, ? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it after typing it in, moving the cursor back to the line, and pressing RETURN. LISTing the line
substitutes the full keyword for the abbreviation and allows the Proofreader to work properly. The same technique works for rechecking programs you've already typed in.

If you're using the Proofreader on the Commodore 128, Plus/4, or 16 , do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1, the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofreader-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. However, the Proofreader is purposely difficult to dislodge: It's not affected by tape or disk operations, or by pressing RUN/ STOP-RESTORE. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine (SYS 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64 , and 65526 for the Plus/4 and 16). These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

If you own a Commodore 64, you may already have wondered whether the Proofreader works with other programming utilities like "MetaBASIC." The answer is generally yes, if you're using a 64 and activate the Proofreader after installing the other utility. For example, first load and activate MetaBASIC, then load and run the Proofreader.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, you should disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise that it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

## The New Automatic Proofreader

10 VEC $=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256$ * $\operatorname{\text {PEEK(}773\text {)})~}$ : $\mathrm{LO}=43: \mathrm{HI}=44$

20 PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADE R FOR ";:IF VEC=42364 THEN [SPACE]PRINT "C-64"
3 IF VEC=50556 THEN PRINT "VI C-20"
40 IF VEC $=35158$ THEN GRAPHIC C LR:PRINT "PLUS $/ 4 \& 16$ "
50 IF VEC $=17165$ THEN LO $=45: \mathrm{HI}=$ 46: GRAPHIC CLR:PRINT" $128^{\prime \prime}$
60 SA $=($ PEEK $($ LO $)+256 *$ PEEK (HI) $)+$ 6: ADR=SA
$7 \varnothing$ FOR $J=\varnothing$ TO 166:READ BYT:POK E ADR, $\mathrm{BYT}: \mathrm{ADR}=\mathrm{ADR}+1: \mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}$ +BYT: NEXT
8 (1F CHK <>2057ø THEN PRINT "* ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STATEMENTS": END
90 FOR $J=1$ TO 5 : READ RF,LF, HF: $\mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{RF}: \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RS} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=$ RS- ( 256 * HB )
1 . 1 CHK $=\mathrm{CHK}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HF}$ : POKE $\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{L}$ F, LB: POKE SA+HF, HB: NEXT
110 IF CHK<>22054 THEN PRINT " *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND \{SPACE \}CHECK FINAL LINE": EN D
$12 \emptyset$ POKE SA +149 , PEEK (772) : POKE SA +150 , $\operatorname{PEEK}(773)$
130 IF VEC $=17165$ THEN POKE SA+ 14, 22: POKE SA $+18,23$ : POKESA + 29,224: POKESA $+139,224$
140 PRINT CHRS (147); CHRS (17):" PROOFREADER ACTIVE": SYS SA
150 POKE HI, $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI})+1$ : POKE (P $\operatorname{EEK}(\operatorname{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))-1, \varnothing: \mathrm{N}$ EW
160 DATA $120,169,73,141,4,3,16$ $9,3,141,5,3$
$17 \emptyset$ DATA $88,96,165,20,133,167$, $165,21,133,168,169$
180 DATA $\varnothing, 141,0,255,162,31,18$ $1,199,157,227,3$
190 DATA $202,16,248,169,19,32$, $210,255,169,18,32$
200 DATA $210,255,160,0,132,180$ ,132,176,136,236,180
210 DATA 20日, 185, $0,2,240,46,2 \varnothing$ $1,34,208,8,72$
226 DATA $165,176,73,255,133,17$ $6,104,72,261,32,2 ø 8$
230 DATA $7,165,176,208,3,104,2$ ø8,226,104,166,18ø
240 DATA $24,165,167,121,0,2,13$ $3,167,165,168,105$
250 DATA $0,133,168,262,268,239$ , 240,2ø2,165,167,69
260 DATA $168,72,41,15,168,185$, 211,3,32,210, 255
278 DATA $164,74,74,74,74,168,1$ $85,211,3,32,210$
280 DATA $255,162,31,189,227,3$, $149,199,202,16,248$
290 DATA $169,146,32,210,255,76$ , 86,137,65,66,67
30ø DATA 68,69,70,71,72,74,75, $77,80,81,82,83,88$
$31 \emptyset$ DATA $13,2,7,167,31,32,151$, $116,117,151,128,129,167,136$ .137

# M X Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 and 128 

Ottis R. Cowper, Technical Editor


#### Abstract

"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs. Included are versions for the Commodore 64 and 128.


Type in and save some copies of whichever version of MLX is appropriate for your computer (you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE). Program 1 is for the Commodore 64, and Program 2 is for the 128 ( 128 MLX can also be used to enter Commodore 64 ML programs for use in 64 mode). When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F. But don't worryeven if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key, and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

## Entering A Listing

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (i). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLXformat listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing. (Commodore 128 users can enter the data from an MLX listing using the built-in monitor if the rightmost column of data is omitted, but we recommend against it. It's much easier to let MLX do the proofreading and error checking for you.)

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

## Invalid Characters Banned

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F can be typed in. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, 128 MLX redefines the function keys and + and keys on the numeric keypad so that you can enter data one-handed. (The 64 version incorporates the keypad modification from the March 1986 "BugSwatter" column, lines 485-487.) In either case, the keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figures above show the keypad configurations for each version.

MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter $0 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{ML} X$ will catch your mistake. There is one error that

64 MLX Keypad


128 MLX Keypad

| A <br> (F1) B <br> (F3) C <br> (F5) D <br> (F7) <br> 7 8 9 E <br> $(+)$ <br> 4 5 6 F <br> $(-)$ <br> 1 2 3 E <br> N <br> T <br> E <br> R   ( |
| :--- |

can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Editing Features

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. (The cursor-left key also deletes.) If you mess up a line really badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character of data, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, you can press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line
number prompt.
More editing features are available when correcting lines in which MLX has detected an error. To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor left and right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/ DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch, or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

## Display Data

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press space again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

## Other Menu Options

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer. These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE; their operation is quite straightforward. When you press S or L, MLX asks you for the filename. You'll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape.

You'll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save (save only for the 128 version). Don't panic; this is normal behavior. MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands ( 128 MLX makes use of BLOAD). Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750 in 64 MLX ), so this should not be included when entering the name. This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each version you save a different
name. The 128 version makes up for this by giving you the option of scratching the existing file if you want to reuse a filename.

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load. (Tape users should bear in mind that Commodore computers are never able to detect errors during a save to tape.) MLX also has three special load error messages: INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX; LOAD ENDED AT address, which means the file you're trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX; and TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses.

The 128 version also has a CATALOG DISK option so you can view the contents of the disk directory before saving or loading.

The QUIT menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC. The RUN/STOP key is disabled, so the Q option lets you exit the program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN/STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) You'll be asked for verification; press $Y$ to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

## The Finished Product

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. The instructions for loading and using the finished product vary from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename", 8 for disk (DLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. Such
programs will usually have a starting address of 0801 for the 64 or 1C01 for the 128 . Other programs must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename", 8,1 for disk (BLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. On the Commodore 64, the most common starting address for such programs is 49152 , which corresponds to MLX address C000. In either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

## An Ounce Of Prevention

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't let a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

## Program 1: MLX For Commodore 64

SS 10 REM VERSION 1.1: LINES 8 $3 \varnothing, 95 \varnothing$ MODIFIED, LINES 4 85-487 ADDED
EK 1øø POKE 56,50:CLR:DIM INS, $I, J, A, B, A \$, B \$, A(7), N \$$
DM 110 C4=48:C6=16:C7=7:Z2=2:Z $4=254: Z 5=255: Z 6=256: Z 7=$ 127
CJ $12 \varnothing$ FA $=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+Z 6 * \operatorname{PEEK}(46)$ : $\mathrm{BS}=$ PEEK ( 55 ) $+\mathrm{Z6}$ *PEEK ( 56 ): $\mathrm{H} \$=" ø 123456789 \mathrm{ABCDEF} "$
SB $130 \mathrm{R} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13): L \$="\{\operatorname{LEFT}\} "$ : S $\$=$ =" ": D $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(2 \varnothing): Z \$=$ CHRS(ø):T\$="\{13 RIGHT $\}$ "
CQ $140 \mathrm{SD}=54272: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SD}$ TO SD +23:POKE I, Ø:NEXT:POKE \{SPACE\}SD+24,15:POKE 78 8,52
FC 150 PRINT" $\{C L R\} " C H R \$(142) \mathrm{CH}$ RS(8): POKE 5328ø,15:POK E 53281, 15
EJ $16 \varnothing$ PRINT TS" [RED] \{RVS\} \{2 SPACES\} 88 @
\{2 SPACES $\}$ " $\operatorname{SPC}(28) "$
\{2 SPACES \} \{OFF\}\{BLU\} ML $x$ II \{RED\} (RVS \} \{2 SPACES \}"SPC (28)" \{12 SPACES $\}$ \{BLU ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
FR $17 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{3$ DOWN $\}$ \{3 SPACES $\}$ COMPUTEI'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR [3 DOWN]"
JB 180 PRINT" (BLK\}STARTING ADD

RESSE43＂，：GOSUB 300 ：SA＝A D：GOSUB1ø40：IF F THEN18 0
GF 190 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $]\{2$ SPACES $\}$ EN DING ADDRESSE4 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；：GOSUB
 ［SPACE］F THEN19ø
KR 200 INPUT＂（ 3 DOWN\} \{BLK \} CLEA R WORKSPACE $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}][43 \mathrm{Z}$ ；A S：IF LEFTS（AS，1）＜＞＂Y＂TH EN22ø
PG 210 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}\{B L U\}$ WORK ING．．．＂：FORI $=$ BS TO BS + EA－SA＋7：POKE $1, \varnothing$ ：NEXT：P RINT＂DONE＂
DR 220 PRINTTAB（10）＂ 2 DOWN $\}$ （BLK）（RVS）MLX COMMAND ［SPACE \}MENU \{DOWN]E4 ": PRINT TS＂\｛RVS $\}$（OFF\}NTE R DATA＂
BD 230 PRINT TS＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ D\｛OFF $\}$ ISP LAY DATA＂：PRINT T\＄＂ \｛RVS\}L\{OFF\}OAD EILE"
JS 246 PRINT TS＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ S（OFF $\}$ AVE PILE＂：PRINT TS＂（RVS）O ［OFF\}UITT 2 DOWN］（BLK）＂
JH 250 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN 250
HK $26 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=0$ ：FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO $5: \mathrm{IF}$ AS $=$ MIDS（＂EDLSQ＂，I，1）THEN A $=I: I=5$
FD $27 \varnothing$ NEXT：ON A GOTO $420,610,6$ $9 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing \varnothing, 28 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB1ø6ø：GO TO25ø
EJ 280 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ QUIT＂：INPU T＂$\{$ DOWN $\} 4$ IJARE YOU SURE ［Y／N］＂；AS：IF LEFTS（AS， 1）＜＞＂Y＂THEN22 $2 \varnothing$
EM 290 POKE SD +24 ， 0 ：END
JX $3 \varnothing \sigma$ INS $=\mathrm{NS}: A D=\varnothing:$ INPUTINS：IF LEN（INS）＜＞4THENRETURN
KF 310 BS＝INS：$G O S U B 32 \sigma: A D=A: B S$ $=$ MIDS（INS，3）：GOSUB320：A $D=A D * 256+A:$ RETURN
PP $320 \mathrm{~A}=\varnothing:$ FOR $J=1$ TO 2：AS＝MID $\$(B S, J, 1): B=A S C(A S)-C 4+$ （ $A$ S＞＂（＂））$C 7: A=A * C 6+B$
JA 330 IF $B<\varnothing$ OR $B \geqslant 15$ THEN $A D=$ g：$A=-1: J=2$
GX 346 NEXT：RETURN
CH $356 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6):$ PRINT MIDS $($ $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{B}+1,1) ;: B=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}^{*} \mathrm{C} 6: \mathrm{PRI}$ NT MIDS（HS，$B+1,1$ ）；：RETU RN
RR 360 A $=$ INT（AD／Z6）：GOSUB350：A －AD－A＊26：GOSUB350：PRINT ＂：＂；
BE $37 \varnothing C K=I N T(A D / 26): C K=A D-Z 4 *$ CK＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）：GOTO39ø
PX $380 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * \mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5 *(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z7})+\mathrm{A}$
JC $390 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z5}$＊$(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z5})$ ：RETURN
QS 400 PRINT＂（DOWN）STARTING AT 843＂；：GOSUB300：IF INS $\langle>$ NS THEN GOSUB1036：IF F ［SPACE］THEN4øø
EX $41 \varnothing$ RETURN
HD $42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{\mathrm{RVS}$ ）ENTER DATA ［SPACE］＂：GOSUB4 00 ：IF IN $\$=N S$ THEN22ø
JK 430 OPEN3， 3 ：PRINT
SK 440 POKE198， $0:$ GOSUB360：IE F THEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂ （UP）$\{5$ RIGHT $\}$＂，
GC 450 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 24 STEP $3: B S$ ＝SS：FOR J＝1 TO 2：IF F T HEN $B S=M I D S(I N S, I+J, 1)$
HA 460 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS ＂BSLS；：IF I＜ 24 THEN PRINT＂$\{O F E\} "$ ；
HD 476 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN47ø
EK 480 IE（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS＜＂：＂）OR（A \＄＞＂＠＂ANDAS＜＂G＂）THEN546
GS $485 \mathrm{~A}=-\left(\mathrm{AS}=" \mathrm{M}^{\prime}\right)-2 \star(\mathrm{AS}=", ")-$
$3 *\left(A S="^{\prime \prime} \cdot{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)-4^{*}\left(A S=" /{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)-5$
＊$(A S=" J ")-6 *(A S=" K ")$
FX $486 A=A-7 *(A S=" L ")-8 *(A S=":$
＂）$-9 *(A S=" U ")-1 \sigma^{*}(A S=" I$
＂）$-11 *(A S=" O ")-12 *(A S="$ $\mathrm{p}^{\prime \prime}$ ）
CM $487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13 *(\mathrm{AS}=\mathrm{SS}): I F$ A THE N AS＝MIDS（＂ABCD123E456E $\left.\sigma^{\prime \prime}, A, 1\right)=$ GOTO $54 \varnothing$
MP 490 IF AS $=$ RS $\operatorname{AND}((I=\emptyset) \operatorname{AND}(J$ ＝1）OR F）THEN PRINT BS；： $J=2$ ：NEXT $: I=24$ ：GOTO 550
KC 500 IF AS＝＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂THEN PRI NT BS：J＝2：NEXT：I＝24；NEX $\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{F}=\varnothing$ ：GOTO44
MX 510 IF（AS＝＂（RIGHT $) "$ ）ANDF TH ENPRINT BSLS；；GOTO54の
GK 520 IF AS $<>L S$ AND AS $\langle>D S$ OR （ $(\mathrm{I}=\varnothing)$ AND $(\mathrm{J}=1)$ ）THEN GOS UB1ø60：GOTO47ø
HG 530 A $=L \$+S \$+L S: P R I N T$ BSLS； $: J=2-J: I F \quad J$ THEN PRINT ［SPACE］LS；：I＝I－3
QS 540 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT ［SPACE］SS：
PM 550 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂（UP） $\{5 \text { RIGHT }\}^{\prime \prime}$ ；INNPUT $\# 3$ ，INS ：IF INS＝NS THEN CLOSE3： GOTO22ø
QC 560 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 25 STEP3： $\mathrm{BS}=$ MIDS（INS，I）：GOSUB320：IF I＜25 THEN GOSUB380：A（I （3）$=\mathrm{A}$
PK 570 NEXT：IF A $\langle>$ CK THEN GOSU B1ø6छ：PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（BLK }}$ \｛RVS $\}$ ［SPACE］ERROR：REENTER L INE 843 ＂：F＝1：GOTO44б
HJ 580 GOSUB1ø80：B＝BS $+A D-S A: F O$ $R I=\varnothing$ TO $7:$ POKE $B+I, A$（I ）：NEXT
Q $590 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I F \quad A D>E A$ THEN $C$ LOSE 3：PRINT＂（DOWN）（BLU） ＊＊END OF ENTRY＊＊\｛BLK\} \｛2 DOWN\}": GOTOTø
GQ 600 F＝ 1 ：GOTO 440
QA 610 PRINT＂（CLR）（DOWN）（RVS ） （SPACE］DISPLAY DATA＂：G OSUB460：IF INS＝NS THEN2 20
RJ $62 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} \{BLU\} PRESS: \｛RVS\}SPACE \{OFF\} TO PAU SE，［RVS］RETURN\｛OFE\} TO BREAK 4 （DOWN ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
KS 636 GOSUB360：B＝BS $+A D-S A: F O R$ $I=B T O \quad B+7: A=\operatorname{PEEK}(I): G O S$ UB35 ：GOSUB $38 \emptyset:$ PRINT S\＄

CC 640 NEXT：PRINT＂$\{$ RUS $\}$＂：：A $=$ CK ：GOSUB350：PRINT
KH $650 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA}$ TH ENPRINT＂（DOWN）\｛BLU\} ** E ND OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO226
KC $66 \varnothing$ GET AS：IF AS $=$ RS THEN GO SUB1ø8ø：GOTO22ø
$E Q 670$ IF AS＝S $\$$ THEN $F=F+1$ ：GOS UB108ø
AD 680 ONFGOTO6 $30,660,630$
CM 690 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS\} LOAD \｛SPACE \}DATA ":OP=1:GOTO 716
PC $7 \varnothing 0$ PRINT＂［DOWN \} (RVS) SAVE ［SPACE］FILE＂：OP＝ 0
RX 710 INS＝NS：INPUT＂（DOWN）FILE NAMER4月＂，INS：IF INS＝NS ［SPACE］THEN $22 \sigma$
PR $720 \mathrm{~F}=6: \mathrm{PRINT}$＂（DOWN）（BLK） \｛RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR [RVS\} D\｛OFF\}ISK: $84 \mathrm{~g}^{\prime \prime}$ ；
FP 736 GET AS：IF AS＝＂T＂THEN PR INT＂T\｛DOWN\}":GOT088б
HQ 740 IF AS $\ll " D " T H E N 730$

HH 750 PRINT＂D $\{$ DOWN \}": OP EN 15,8 ， $15, " 10: " t \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA}:$ IN $\$="$ $\varnothing: "+$ INS：IF OP THENB1 $\varnothing$
SQ 760 OPEN $1,8,8$ ，INS $+^{\prime \prime}, P, W^{\prime \prime}: G$ OSUBE60：IF A THEN22ø
FJ $77 \varnothing \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-(\mathrm{A}$ H＊256）：PRINT $\ddagger 1$ ，CHRS（AL） ；CHRS（AH）；
PE 780 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO B：PRINT $\# 1$ ，CH RS $($ PEEK $(B S+I)):: I F S T T$ HENBøø
FC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOT 0940
GS 800 GOSUB1ø6ø：PRINT＂［DOWN］ ［BLK］ERROR DURING SAVE：
E48＂：GOSUB86б：GOTO22б
MA 810 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS $+{ }^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{G}$ OSUB860：IF A THEN $22 \varnothing$
GE 820 GET\＃ $1, A S, B S: A D=A S C(A S+Z$ S）$+256 * A S C(B \$+Z S): I F A D$ ＜＞SA THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：GOTOB5
RX 830 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO B：GET $\# 1, \mathrm{AS}: \mathrm{P}$ OKE BS $+1, \operatorname{ASC}(A S+2 \$): I F($ $I<>B$ ）AND $S T$ THEN $F=2: A D$ $=I: I=B$
FA 840 NEXT：IF ST $<>64$ THEN $F=3$ FQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F $>\varnothing)+1$ GOTO960，97б
SA 860 INPUT $\ddagger 15$, A，AS：IF A THEN CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB10 60：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}ERROR: "A s

GQ 870 RETURN
EJ 880 POKE183，PEEK（FA＋2）：POKE 187， $\operatorname{PEEK}(E A+3):$ POKE188， PEEK（FA +4 ）：IFOP $=0$ THEN92 $\varnothing$
HJ 890 SYS $63466: \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(783)$ A ND1）THEN GOSUB1日6ø：PRIN T＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ \｛RVS $\}$ FILE NOT ［SPACE］FOUND＂：GOT0690
CS 900 AD＝PEEK $(829)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(8$ 30）：IF $A D<>S A$ THEN $F=1$ ： GOTO97ø
SC $910 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(83$ 2）$-1: F=F-2^{*}(A<E A)-3^{*}(A>$ $\mathrm{EA}): \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{AD}: \mathrm{GOTO93} \mathrm{\varnothing}$
KM $92 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1$ ：GOSUB1 $1 \varnothing$ ： P OKE780，3：SYS 63338
JF 930 A $=B S: B=B S+(E A-S A)+1: G O S$ UB1010：ON OP GOTO950：SY S 63591
AE 940 GOSUBI $\varnothing 80:$ PRINT＂$\{$ BLU $\} * *$ SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂ ：GOT 0220
XP 950 POKE147，®：SYS 63562：IF \｛SPACE \}ST>0 THEN97ø
FR 960 GOSUB1ø80：PRINT＂（BLU）$\star \star$ LOAD COMPLETED＊＊＂ ：GOT $022 \varnothing$
DP 970 GOSUB1ø60：PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$
［RVS］ERROR DURING LOAD：
\｛DOWN \} 4 Y＂：ON F GOSUB98 ø，990，1000：GOTO220
PP 980 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（ ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；$:$ GOSUB 360 ： PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 990 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂； $A D=S A+A D: G O S U B 360 ; P R I N T$ DS：RETURN
FD $10 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT END ING ADDRESS＂：RETURN
$\mathrm{RX} 1010 \quad \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{A}-(\mathrm{AH}$ ＊256）：POKE193，AL：POKE1 94，AH
FF $1020 \quad \mathrm{AH}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH}$ $\star 256$ ）：POKE1 74 ，AL：POKE1 75，AH：RETURN
FX 1036 IF AD $\angle S A$ OR AD＞EA THEN 1050
HA 1040 IF（AD＞511 AND AD 46960
) RR (AD>49151 AND $\mathrm{AD}<53$ 248) THEN GOSUB1 $\varnothing 8 \varnothing: F=\varnothing$ : RETURN
HC 1050 GOSUB1060:PRINT" (RVS \} \{SRACE\} INVALID ADDRESS \{DOWN\} (BLK\} ":F=1:RETU RN
AR 1060 POKE SD+5, 31:POKE SD+6 ,2ø8:POKE SD, 240:POKE [SPACE]SD $+1,4$ : POKE $\mathrm{SD}+$ 4,33
DX 1070 FOR $S=1$ TO 100:NEXT:GO T01ø9ø
PF 1080 POKE $\mathrm{SD}+5,8: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{SD}+6$, 240:POKE SD, $\varnothing:$ POKE SD + 1,90:POKE SD+4,17
AC 1090 FOR $S=1$ TO 100:NEXT:PO KE SD+4, $\varnothing:$ POKE SD, $\varnothing: P O$ KE SD+1, $\varnothing$ : RETURN

## Program 2: MLX For Commodore 128

AE 100 TRAP 960:POKE 4627,128: DIM NLS, A (7)
XP $11 \varnothing \mathrm{Z2}=2: Z 4=254: Z 5=255: Z 6=2$ $56: 27=127:$ BS $=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(4$ 627): $E A=6528 \varnothing$

FB $120 \mathrm{BE} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(7): \operatorname{RT} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13$ ):DLS=CHRS(2 $): S P S=C H R S$ (32): LF $\$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(157)$
$\operatorname{KE} 130 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNHB}(\mathrm{~A})=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256)$ : $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNLB}(\mathrm{A})=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{A}) * 2$ 56: $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ENAD}(\mathrm{A})=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{A})+$ 256 *PEEK ( $\mathrm{A}+1$ )
JB 140 KEY 1 , "A": KEY $3, " B ":$ KEY 5, "C": KEY 7, "D": VOL 15 $: \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{RGR}(\varnothing)=5$ THEN EAST
FJ $15 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{C L R\}$ "CHRS (142); C $\operatorname{HRS}(8)$ : COLOR 0,15 : COLOR 4,15: COLOR 6, 15
GO 160 PRINT TAB(12)" \{RED \} [RVS) 12 SPACES ${ }^{[9} 9$ O] (2 SPACES] "RTS; TAB (12)" [RVS] (2 SPACES (OFF) (BLU) 128 MLX \{RED\} [RVS \} 2 SPACES \}"RTS;TAB (12)"\{RVS \} 13 SPACES\} \{BLU\}"
FE $17 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN \}
\{3 SPACES \}COMPUTE 1'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR (2 DOWN \}"
DK $18 \varnothing$ PRINT" [BLK] STARTING ADD RESSE48"; : GOSUB 260:IF [SPACE] AD THEN SA=AD:EL SE $18 \varnothing$
FH $19 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\}$ ( 2 SPACES $\}$ EN DING ADDRESSE4习";:GOSUB 260:IF AD THEN EA=AD:E LSE 190
 [SPACE] WORKSPACE $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]$ ? E48": GETKEY AS:IF AS<<" Y" THEN 22ø
OH 210 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ (BLU $\}$ WORKIN G...'"; BANK $\varnothing:$ FOR $A=B S$ $\{S P A C E\} T O B S+(E A-S A)+7$ : POKE A, $\sigma:$ NEXT A:PRINT"D ONE"
DC $22 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB ( $1 \varnothing$ ) " [DOWN\} \{BLK\} (RVS] MLX COMMAND [SPACE\}MENU $\mathbb{E} 4$ \{ (DOWN \}": PRINT TAB (13)" $\{$ RVS $\}$ E \{OFF\} NTER DATA"RTS; TAB ( 13)"\{RVS\}D\{OFF\} ISPLAY D ATA"RTS;TAB (13)"\{RVS\}L \{OFF\}OAD FILE"
HB 230 PRINT TAB ( 13 ) "\{RVS $\} S$
(OFF\}AVE FILE"RTS; TAB (1 3) " $\{$ RVS $\}$ C $\{O F F\}$ ATALOG DI SK"RTS;TAB (13)"\{RVS\}Q (OFF)UIT \{DOWN\} \{BLK\}"
AP 240 GETKEY AS:A=INSTR("EDLS CQ", AS ): ON A GOTO 340,5 $50,64 \varnothing, 650,930,940$ : GOSU В 950: GOTO 240
SX 250 PRINT"STARTING AT";:GOS UB 260:IF $(A D<>\theta) O R(A S=N$ LS) THEN RETURN: ELSE 250
BG 260 A $\$=$ NL $S:$ INPUT AS:IF LEN ( AS ) $=4$ THEN $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{DEC}$ (AS)
PP $27 \varnothing$ IF AD $=\varnothing$ THEN BEGIN:IF A \$く>NL\$ THEN 3ø0:ELSE RE TURN:BEND
MA 280 IF AD $\angle S A$ OR AD>EA THEN [SPACE] 306
PM 290 IF AD>511 AND AD $<65280$ [SPACE]THEN PRINT BES;: RETURN
SQ 300 GOSUB 950:PRINT" \{RVS \} NVALID ADDRESS \{DOWN\} (BLK)": $A D=\varnothing$ : RETURN
RD $310 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z} 4 * \mathrm{CK}$ $+\mathrm{Z5}$ * $(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)$ : GOTO $33 \varnothing$
DD $32 \sigma \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * \mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5 *(\mathrm{CK}>27)+\mathrm{A}$
$\mathrm{AH} 330 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z5}):$ RETURN
QD 340 PRINT BES: " (RVS) ENTER [SPACE]DATA ": GOSUB 250 : IF AS=NLS THEN $22 \varnothing$
JA $35 \emptyset$ BANK $\varnothing:$ PRINT:F $=\varnothing$ :OPEN 3 , 3
BR 360 GOSUB 310:PRINT HEXS (AD ) + ": ";:IF F THEN PRINT [SPACE JLS:PRINT" $\{\mathrm{UP}$ \} 15 RIGHT J":
QA 370 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 24 STEP $3: B S$ =SPS:FOR $J=1$ TO 2:IF F \{SPACE $\}$ THEN BS=MIDS (LS, I $+\mathrm{J}, 1$ )
PS 380 PRINT" (RVS\}"BS+LFS;:IF [SPACE] I 24 THEN PRINT" \{OFF\}":
RC 390 GETKEY AS:IF (AS> "/" AN D AS<":") OR(AS>" $C^{\prime \prime}$ AND AS < "G") THEN $47 \varnothing$
AC 400 IF $A S="+"$ THEN $A S=" E ": G$ OTO 470
QB $41 \varnothing$ IF $A S="-"$ THEN $A S=" F ": G$ ото $47 \varnothing$
FB $42 \varnothing$ IF AS=RTS AND $((I=\theta)$ AN D ( $J=1$ ) OR F) THEN PRIN T BS: : J=2:NEXT:I=24:GOT - 480

RD 430 IF AS=" (HOME]" THEN PRI NT BS: $J=2:$ NEXT: $I=24:$ NEX T:F=ø:GOTO $36 \emptyset$
XB 440 IF (AS=" $\{$ RIGHT $\} ")$ AND F THEN PRINT BS+LFS; :GOT $047 \varnothing$
JP 450 IF AS $<>$ LFS AND AS $\langle>$ DLS [SPACE]OR ( $I=\varnothing$ ) AND ( $J$ =1)) THEN GOSUB 950:GOT - 390

PS 460 AS=LFS+SPS+LFS:PRINT BS +LFS; : $J=2-J:$ IF $J$ THEN $P$ RINT LFS: : $I=1-3$
GB $47 \varnothing$ PRINT AS; :NEXT J:PRINT \{SPACE\}SPS;
HA $48 \varnothing$ NEXT I:PRINT: PRINT" \{UP\} (5 RIGHT $\}^{\prime \prime} ;: L \$="$ (27 SPACES)"
DP 490 FOR I=1 TO 25 STEP 3:GE T\#3, AS, BS:IF AS=SPS THE N I=25:NEXT: CLOSE 3:GOT - $22 \varnothing$
$\mathrm{BA} 500 \mathrm{~A} S=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{B} S: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{A} S): \mathrm{MID} \$$ (LS,I, 2) =AS:IF I<25 THE N GOSUB 320:A $(\mathrm{I} / 3$ ) $=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{GE}$ T\#3, AS

AR 510 NEXT I:IF A $\langle>C K$ THEN GO SUB 950 :PRINT:PRINT" (RVS) ERROR: REENTER LI NE $n: \mathrm{F}=1$ :GOTO 360
DX $52 \sigma$ PRINT BE $\$: B=B S+A D-S A ; F O$ R $I=\varnothing$ TO 7: POKE $B+I, A$ (I ) : NEXT I
XB $53 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D<=E A$ T HEN 360
CA 540 CLOSE 3:PRINT" [DOWN]
\{BLU\}** END OF ENTRY ** [BLK\} \{2 DOWN \}": GOTO 650
MC 550 PRINT BES; ${ }^{[ }$\{CLR] \{DOWN\}
[RVS ${ }^{\text {D }}$ DISPLAY DATA ":GO SUB 256:IF AS=NLS THEN [SPACE] 220
JF $56 \varnothing$ BANK 0 : PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\}
\{BLU ) PRESS: \{RVS\} SPACE
\{OFF\} TO PAUSE, \{RVS\}RE TURN\{OFF\} TO BREAK\&43 [DOWN\}"
XA 570 PRINT HEXS $(A D)+": " ;$ GOS UB $310: B=B S+A D-S A$
DJ 580 FOR $I=B$ TO $B+7: A=\operatorname{PEEK}$ ( $I$ ): PRINT RIGHTS (HEXS (A), 2); SPS; :GOSUB $320:$ NEXT [SPACE] I
XB 590 PRINT" $\{\text { RVS }]^{\prime \prime}$;RIGHTS (HEX S(CK), 2)
GR $6 \emptyset 0 \mathrm{~F}=1: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D>E A$ TH EN PRINT" $\{\mathrm{BLU}\} * \star$ END OF DATA **": GOTO $22 \varnothing$
EB 610 GET AS:IF AS=RTS THEN P RINT BES: GOTO 220
QK $62 \varnothing$ IF AS $=S P S$ THEN $F=F+1$ :PR INT BES:
XS 630 ON F GOTO $570,610,57 \varnothing$
RF 640 PRINT BES" [DOWN\} [RVS] L OAD DATA ": $\mathrm{OP}=1$ :GOTO 66 0
BR 650 PRINT BES" [DOWN\} \{RVS] S AVE FILE " $: O P=\varnothing$
DM $660 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing: \mathrm{F} \$=$ NL $\$$ :INPUT"FILENA MEE48";FS:IF FS=NLS THE N 220
RF 670 PRINT" (DOWN] [BLK) (RVS]T \{OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\} ISK: 84 ",
SQ 680 GETKEY AS:IF AS="T" THE N 850:ELSE IF AS<>"D" T HEN 680
SP 690 PRINT"DISK\{DOWN \}": IF OP THEN $76 \varnothing$
EG 700 DOPEN $\# 1,\left(F S+{ }^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}^{*}\right), \mathrm{W}: I F$ [SPACE]DS THEN AS=DSS:G OTO 740
JH 710 BANK 0:POKE BS -2 , FNLB (S A) : POKE BS $-1, \mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{SA}): P$ RINT"SAVING "FS:PRINT
MC $72 \varnothing$ FOR $A=B S-2$ TO BS $+E A-S A$ : PRINT \#1, CHRS (PEEK (A)) :; IF ST THEN AS="DISK WRI TE ERROR" : GOTO $75 \varnothing$
GC 730 NEXT A:CLOSE 1:PRINT" \{BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED [SPACE]WITHOUT ERRORS * *": GOTO 220
RA 740 IF DS $=63$ THEN BEGIN: CLO SE 1 :INPUT" $\{$ BLK $\}$ REPLACE EXISTING FILE [Y/N]E4B
";AS:IF AS=" $Y$ " THEN SCR ATCH (FS):PRINT: GOTO $7 \varnothing \varnothing$ :ELSE PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\}$ ": GOTO 660: BEND
GA 750 CLOSE 1:GOSUB 950:PRINT " (BLK) (RVS) ERROR DURIN G SAVE: E48" : PRINT AS:G ото 220
FD 760 DOPEN\#1, (FS+", P" $):$ IF DS THEN $\mathrm{AS}=\mathrm{DS} \$: \mathrm{F}=4$ : CLOSE [SPACE] 1: GOTO $79 \varnothing$

PX 770 GET\#1,AS,BS:CLOSE 1:AD $\operatorname{ASC}(\mathrm{AS})+256^{*} \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{BS}): I F$ \{SPACE\}AD $\langle>S A$ THEN $F=1$ : GOTO $79 \varnothing$
KB 780 PRINT"LOADING ";FS:PRIN $\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{BLOAD}(\mathrm{E} \$), \mathrm{B} \emptyset, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{BS}): \mathrm{AD}$ $=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{FNAD}(174)-\mathrm{BS}-1: \mathrm{F}=-2$ * $(A D<E A)-3 *(A D>E A)$

RQ 790 IF $F$ THEN $8 \emptyset \emptyset: E L S E$ PRIN $T^{\prime \prime}(\mathrm{BLU}) * *$ LOAD COMPLETE D WITHOUT ERRORS **":GO TO 220
ER 8 Gの GOSUB 950 :PRINT" [BLK\} [RVS] ERROR DURING LOAD : $843^{\prime \prime}:$ ON F GOSUB 810,8 $2 \sigma, 830,84 \sigma$ : GOTO22 $\varnothing$
QJ 810 PRINT"INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS ( $" ; \operatorname{HEX} \$(A D) ; "$ )": RETURN
DP 820 PRINT"LOAD ENDED AT "; H EXS (AD) : RETURN
EB 830 PRINT"TRUNCATED AT ENDI NG ADDRESS ("HEXS(EA)") ": RETURN
FP 840 PRINT"DISK ERROR ";AS:R ETURN
KS 850 PRINT "TAPE": AD=POINTER ( FS) : BANK 1:A $=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D): A$ $L=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D+1): A H=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D$ +2)
XX 860 BANK 15:SYS DEC ("FF68") , $\varnothing, 1$ :SYS DEC ("FFBA"), 1 , 1, $0: S Y S$ DEC ("FFBD"), A, A L, AH:SYS DEC("FF9ø"), 12 8:IF OP THEN 890
FG 870 PRINT: $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1$ : GOSUB 926: SYS DEC ("E919"), 3: PRINT"SAVING ";FS
$\mathrm{AB} 880 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1 ; \mathrm{GOS}$ UB 920: SYS DEC ("EA18"): PRINT" \{DOWN\} \{BLU\} ** TAP E SAVE COMPLETED **":GO TO 220
CP 890 SYS DEC ("E99A") :PRINT: I F PEEK $(2816)=5$ THEN GOS UB 950:PRINT" (DOWN\}
[BLK] \{RVS\} FILE NOT FOU ND ": GOTO 226
GQ $9 \varnothing 0$ PRINT"LOADING . . . \{DOWN\} ": $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{FNAD}(2817): I F \quad \mathrm{AD}\langle>$ SA THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$ :GOTO 8øø:EL SE $A D=F N A D(2819)-1: F=-2$ * $(A D<E A)-3$ * $(A D>E A)$

JD $910 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOS}$ UB $92 \varnothing: S Y S$ DEC ("E9FB"): IF ST> $>0$ THEN $8 \varnothing \varnothing:$ ELSE 7 90
XB 920 POKE193, FNLB $($ A $):$ POKE19 9 , FNHB (A) : POKE 174 , FNLB ( B) : POKE 175, FNHB (B) : RET URN
CP $93 \varnothing$ CATALOG:PRINT" \{DOWN\} \{BLU\}** PRESS ANY KEY $F$ OR MENU $\star \star "$ : GETKEY AS:G OTO $22 \sigma$
MM $94 \varnothing$ PRINT BES" \{RVS\} QUIT \&43"; RTS; "ARE YOU SURE [SPACE $][Y / N] ?^{\prime \prime}$ : GETKEY A S:IF AS < > "Y" THEN 220:E LSE PRINT" $\{C L R\}^{n}$ : BANK 1 5: END
JE 950 SOUND $1,500,10:$ RETURN
AF 960 IF $E R=14$ AND $E L=26 \varnothing$ THE N RESUME 300
MK 970 IF $E R=14$ AND EL=5 ø 10 THE N RESUME NEXT
KJ 980 IF $\mathrm{ER}=4$ AND $\mathrm{EL}=78$ Ø THEN $\mathrm{F}=4: \mathrm{A} S=\mathrm{DS} \$$ : RESUME $8 \varnothing \varnothing$
DQ 990 IF ER $=30$ THEN RESUME:EL SE PRINT ERRS (ER) ; "ERR OR IN LINE", EL

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[^4]:    These books are now available at your local book or computer store. You can also order directly from COMPUTE! by calling toll free 800-346-6767 (in NY call 212-887-8525) or mailing your order to COMPUTE! Books, P.O. Box 5038, F.D.R. Station, New York, NY 10150.

[^5]:    10 PRINT" $\{C L R$ \}"
    $2 \emptyset$ RESTORE: $\mathrm{N} \$="$ " : INPUT"NAME"; N \$
    30 IF N\$=""THENPRINT: GOTO1øØ
    40 READAS,B\$
    $5 \emptyset$ IF AS="NL"THEN PRINT: PRINT" NOT LISTED": PRINT: GOTO2ø
    60 IF AS<>NS THEN $4 \varnothing$
    $7 \emptyset$ PRINT: PRINT B\$
    $8 \emptyset$ PRINT: GOTO $2 \varnothing$
    1 1ø READ AS, BS:IF AS="NL"THEN 2 øø
    110 PRINT AS;TAB(7);BS:GOTO1ØØ
    2øø PRINT:PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
    210 GET RS:IF R\$="" THEN 210
    220 GOTO 1ø
    1øøø DATA LARRY, 285, JIM, 28ø, KE
    NNY, 265,GORDON, $2 \varnothing 7$
    $101 \emptyset$ DATA TERRY, 269, JOHN, 204, C HRIS, 289, NL, NL

[^6]:    $5 \mathrm{C}=6$ : POKE 53272, (PEEK ( 5327 2) AND24Ø) OR2 *C
    $1 \varnothing \mathrm{~S}=53248: E=55296: N=12288$
    $2 \emptyset$ POKE 56333,127: POKE 1,51
    25 L=E-S: EN=L+N
    $3 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}$ \% $=\mathrm{L} / 256: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{L}-256 * \mathrm{~A}$ \% : B \% $=($ EN-A) $256: B=E N-256 * B \%-A$ : C \% $=(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{A}) / 256: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{E}-256$ * C \%A
    40 POKE 781,A\%+1: POKE 782,A : POKE 9ø,C:POKE 91,C\%:PO KE 88,B:POKE 89,B\%:SYS41

[^7]:    * Program disk with no protection - uses hardware key
    * Supplement disk includes foreign language fonts
    * 56 Fonts ready to use
    * Font editor/creator included
    * On screen Font preview
    * 80 column only
    * Supports more than 110 printers

    This pakige will suun be avalibul with a spel czechr
    Commodore 128 is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Machines, Inc.

[^8]:    Starting address: C000
    Ending address: C2AF

[^9]:    Starting address: 0B00
    Ending address: 0C87

[^10]:    ØBøø：20 39 øC A9 18 A2 8ø 20 FC ØВø8：5B øC A5 FC C9 1ø FØ 35 F8 ØB1ø：A5 FA AA A9 1220 5B ØC 7B ØB18：E6 FA A9 13 A2 øø $2 \varnothing$ 5B 77 ØВ $2 \emptyset: ø C$ A5 FB AA A9 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ 5B 39 ØB28：ØC E6 FB A9 21 A2 øø $2 \varnothing$ CB ØВ $3 \varnothing$ ：5B øC A9 1E A2 FF $2 \varnothing$ 5B BE ØВ38：ØC A9 1E A2 Ø1 $2 \varnothing$ 5B øC F7 øB4ø：E6 FC 4C ØA ØB $6 \varnothing$ øø øø øD ØВ48：øø øø $2 \varnothing \quad 39$ øС А9 12 A6 C7 ØB50：FB 2ø 5B øC A9 13 A6 FC 7C øB58：2ø 5B øC A2 1F $2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{~F}$ ØC 25 ØB60：85 FF A9 12 A6 FB E4 FA 79 øB68：F0 DB $2 \varnothing$ 5B øC A9 13 A6 7B ØB7ø：FC $2 \varnothing$ 5B øC A5 FF C5 FD EF ØB78：Fø ØB A5 FC C9 FF Fø ØF 8D ØB80：E6 FC 4C 4D ØB A9 1F A6 8B ØВ88：FE 2ø 5B øC 4C 7A øB A8 5D ØB90：E6 FB A9 øø 85 FC 984 C EB øB98：4D øВ $2 ø \quad 42$ øС A9 12 A6 12 øBAØ：FA 20 5B øC A9 13 A6 FB 4B ØВА8：2Ø 5B ØС A2 1F $2 \varnothing$ 4F øC 75 ØBBø：85 FF A9 FD 8D B9 ø2 A5 9B ØBB8：FF A2 Ø1 A4 FC $2 \varnothing 77$ FF 39 ØBC6：A5 FB C9 FF Fø 07 E6 FB 4F ØBC8：E6 FC 4C 9D ØB A5 FA C9 A3 ØBDø：øF F6 ØD E6 FA E6 FE A9 D5 ØBD8：øø 85 FC 85 FB 4 C 9 D ØB 9 F ØBEØ：6Ø A5 FA C9 ØF Fø ØD E6 C9 ØBE8：FA E6 FE A9 øø 85 FC 8546

[^11]:    The bottom line:
    Aprotek 12C (Commodore) order \#12C $\qquad$ only \$ 99.95
    Aprotek 12AM (AMIGA) order \#12AM.................only \$119.95
    Aprotek 12R (RS-232 - all others) order \#12R....only $\$ 119.95$
    Shipping - Cont US. $=\$ 5$., UPS Blue, Can, $\mathrm{AK}, \mathrm{HI}, \mathrm{APO}=\$ 10$.

[^12]:    Please Read The Following Ordering Terms \& Conditions Carefully Before Placing Your Order: Orders with cashiers check or money order shipped immediately on in stock items. Personal \& Company checks, allow 3 weeks clearance. No C.O.D's! Shipping: Continental U.S.A. - Orders under $\$ 100$ add $\$ 3$; free shipping on orders over $\$ 100$. AK, HI, FPO, APO-add $\$ 5$ on all orders. Canada \& Puerto Rico-add $\$ 10$ on all orders. Sorry, no other International orders accepted! PA residents add $6 \%$ sales tax on the total amount of order ncluding shipping charges! REASONS FOR CALLING CUSTOMER SERVICE - 412-361-5291 (1) Status of order or back order (2) If any merchandise purchased within 60 days from S.D. charge. After 60 days please refer to the manufacturers warranty included with the merchandise \& return withectly same merchandise only. Other returns subject to a $15 \%$ restocking Calls on S.D. OF A's 800 e order lines! Have you sturers warranty included with the merchandise \& return directly to the manufacturer. Customer service will not accept collect calls or cast type GO SDA and shorder lines! Have you seen our on line catalog of 1000 software titles for Commodore, Atari, Apple, IBM and Amigal It's on Compuserve's Electronic Mallbefore it was published before it was published, prices \& availability are subject to change! New titles are arriving daily! Please call for more information!

[^13]:    1. No purchase necessary. To enter, complete the official entry form or, on a plain piece of paper, hand print your name, address, city, state, and zip code. Enter as often as you wish, but mail each entry separately to: Name Your Dream Sweepstakes, P.O. Box 537, Lowell, IN 46399. All entries must be received by July 1, 1988. Not responsible for late, lost or misdirected mail.
    2. Winner will be determined in a randorn drawing on or before July 15, 1988, by Ventura Associates, Inc., an independent judging organization whose decisions are final. The prize is guaranteed to be awarded. Winner will be notified by mail and may be required to complete an affidavit of eligiblity which must be returned within 21 days of date on notification. No substitutions for prize except as may be necessary due to availability. All taxes are the responsibility of the winner. Entry constitutes permission to use of winner's name and likeness for publicity purposes without additional compensation.
    3. Approximate retail value of the prize is as follows: Grand $(\$ 5,000.00)$.
    4. Odds of winning are determined by the total number of entries received. Sweepstakes open to residents of the United States. Employees and their families of Capital Cities/ABC, Inc., its affiliates, subsidiaries, distributors, retailers, advertising and production agencies, and Ventura Associates, Inc., are not eligible. All federal, state, and Cities/ABC, Inc., its affilates, subsidianies, distributors, re
    local rules and regulations apply. Void where prohibited.
    5. For the name of the major prize winner, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope before July 1, 1988 to: Name Your Dream Sweepstakes Winners, P.O. Box 773 , Lowell, IN 46399.
[^14]:    631 NORTH 66th STREET / SPRINGFIELD, OREGON 97477

